Nippon Times

No. 16,329 (THE 19th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1944 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 20 Sen

GERMANS BATTLING TO HOLD BACK FOES AT BELGIAN BORDER

Speedy Anti-Axis Spearheads Nearing Brussels, Antwerp—Lorraine Thrust Launched

Domei

BERLIN, September 4.—Fierce fighting raged yesterday all along the Franco-Belgian frontier zone and in Belgian territory where the most advanced enemy spearheads were threatening Brussels and Antwerp, according to frontline reports. However, due to the extreme mobility of the war being fought there the actual frontline is not clearly discernible.

In French territory, along the Somme estuary, German troops repelled all Canadian attacks from the south on both sides of Abbeville. Between Authie and Lys newly-erected German barriers were attacked without success.

Acknowledging the fruitlessness of their efforts, the British then pressed northward and increased pressure against the Belgian frontier. Supported by continuous air attacks along the main roads leading to Belgium, they gained ground eastwards. Belgian terrorists armed with air-borne arms opened the way for the British spearheads.

At the same time, enemy pressure was extremely strong against the triangular sector on the border formed by the towns of Valencienne, Mons and Maubeuge with only Mons being in actual Belgian territory. One fast tank thrust drove northeastward into Belgium and another along the Sambre River. At present bitter fighting against the slowly advancing enemy troops is in progress along numerous canals between Dandre and Sambre. Another enemy wedge which pushed further south in the area north of Charleville is protecting the flank of the main anti-Axis offensive into Belgium.

Bitter Fighting Rages

On the Meuse River the Americans brought up more formations and attempted to advance against Lorraine. At Longwy, Ponta Mousson and Toul, bitter fighting is still in progress.

The present situation in Northern France is likened to the hand and spreading fingers. The wrist is Paris and the fingertips are extended fan-wise to north of Arras, Mons, western Ardennes, Lorraine Basin and Toul. In between the fingers, grim fighting is going on north of the Somme mouth, in the forests of Compiegne, at Hirson and in the Argonne on both sides of Verdun. Considerable portions of the enemy forces are being tied down in these sectors by stubbornly resisting German fighting groups.

To the north, British tank forces are pressing ahead from the Arras area to the north and northeast. The flanks of these attacking tank formations are being covered by thrusts toward the Somme mouth and from the triangular zone to the north. Some forces advanced along the southern bank of Lys beyond Tournai and, moving into Belgium, contacted their comrade reconnaissance forces operating at Mons. Grim fighting developed between Lys, Dandre and Sambre. Both formations headed for Antwerp and Brussels.

Maas Area Seen Aim

Eastward, the American 1st and 3rd armies formed three wedges and pushed against central Maas of which the northernmost entered Ardennes, but as German barrier positions on both sides of this wedge exerted pressure at Hirson and Sedan, enemy action was considerably cramped. Fighting in the Lorraine sector was characterized by a similar situation. German formations on the flanks of the advancing enemy wedges prevented the latter from expanding their footholds.

Meanwhile, German deployment movements continued in southern France. The German 19th army, withdrawing northward, passed through Lyons and, leaving the Rhone Valley, headed for Burgundy along the Saone River. Although the enemy was thus prevented from encircling the German troops between Lyons and Valence it is expected that they will make further efforts to overtake the retreating Germans. On the western slopes of the Jura mountains, American units pushed forward to outflank the German troops. Northeast of Chatillion, they were intercepted by German surprise counter-attacks and completely dispersed.

In Brittany, the Anglo-Americans renewed their large-scale attacks against the fortress of Brest from three sides. They suffered heavy casualties especially at the western side of the fortress. Some small dents in the eastern part were ironed out in close fighting. Ceaseless air attacks against the stronghold are continuing.

Rumania Can't Decide Whether Soviet Army Foe or Ally, Says A.P.

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 4.—General unrest prevails in Bucharest for the people do not know whether the Soviets are to be regarded as occupation troops or as new allies, the Associated Press reports from the Rumanian capital. The Soviet commander has proclaimed a state of siege within the city and prohibited the possession of weapons without the permission of the Rumanian authorities. By this measure the Soviets have disarmed all Rumanians and a tense situation exists, the report adds.

REBELS IN WARSAW CEASE RESISTANCE

Overwhelming Technical Superiority of Germans Forced Surrender, Says Bor

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 4.—Due to the total absence of assistance from the Soviet forces, General Bor, Commander-in-Chief of the rebel Polish army, sent the gloomy communique today to his headquarters that "due to overwhelming technical superiority of the Germans" he had ceased resistance at Warsaw "after 34 days of bitter fighting and heavy losses," according to a UP dispatch from London.

Meanwhile, according to a Reuters dispatch, General Sosnkovski, Commander-in-Chief of the Polish armies of the exile Government in London, in his order of the day, today, addressed to the "Polish Home Army" said that the people in Warsaw are "left alone and abandoned" and that this "ghastly and tragic riddle the Poles are unable to solve especially in view of the great strength of the Allies."

He added that the loss of 27 planes over Warsaw in one month meant very little to the anti-Axis air forces with 10,000 planes of all types and is insignificant in comparison with "well over 40 per cent" loss of the Polish air force in the "battle for Britain."

He stressed that "if the people of Warsaw are to perish under the ruins of their homes and if, through the passiveness and indifference of the Allies, they be made the victims of mass slaughter, then, the conscience of the whole world will be burdened with a dreadful sin unprecedented in history."

Warsaw Poles Surrender

Domei

BERLIN, September 4.—Large groups of the Polish insurgents in Warsaw surrendered to the German army. This fact was thought significant by the Wilhelmstrasse. According to the spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse, the insurgents regarded it safer to give in to the Germans than deliver themselves to England or Soviet Russia. The importance of this surrender is of a more political and psychological nature than a military one.

The Polish movement in Warsaw was promised every help by Moscow and the Anglo-American Powers. In reality the Warsaw insurgents were left to themselves. Anti-Axis planes bringing help were forbidden landing on Russian soil. The Soviet plan was to leave the insurgents without support to the German army, thus getting rid of some of the Poles. In this point Moscow miscalculated. The Poles who surrendered will not suffer the fate intended by the Russians. The spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse stated that they will be treated as prisoners of war by the Germans.

He recalled that Moscow press comments on the Warsaw revolt had not left any doubt as to the real intentions of Moscow. The Kremlin, in fact, is already threatening the "responsible men" in Warsaw with court-martial while the Pravda calls any discussion about Soviet armed support to be given to the Poles as an "interference in Soviet affairs."

Work as Drivers, Stokers

Domei

BERLIN, September 4.—A number of high officials of the Reich Ministry of Communications as well as of the railway administration in all parts of the country will henceforth act as engine-drivers or stokers on their Sundays in order to release more men for the front.

CRACK NIPPON UNITS BY-PASS CHANGNING ON WAY TO CHIYANG

Japanese Group Already 60 Kilometers Southeast of Paoking, Says A.P. Reporter

Domei

LISBON, September 5.—Japanese Forces operating in the southern part of Hunan Province that have already passed Changning are now further advancing to the Chiyang area, reports the Associated Press correspondent in Chungking. His report follows:

"Japanese Forces are now advancing southwest from various points in the area northwest of Hengyang. A Japanese Unit has reached a point 60 kilometers southeast of Paoking which is located 100 kilometers west of Hengyang. Another Japanese unit has reached a point 45 kilometers east of Paoking and has clashed with the Chungking troops. A further advance westward is now being planned by the Japanese.

"Chungking military authorities in their war communique had announced that Changning was finally reduced by the Japanese on September 3, but later they corrected that statement stating, 'Changning is still in the hands of the Chungking forces.' However, it has been admitted that the Japanese had detoured and passed that city, and already they have approached a point about 20 kilometers west of Changning, or a point about 29 kilometers away from Chiyang, a vital base on the Hunan-Kwangsi Railway. At present, fierce fighting is developing in that area.

"On the other hand, fighting is continuing to rage in the outskirts of Leiyang, Anjen and Chaling. These three cities which lie in the area east of the Siang River are being held firmly by the Japanese who are using them to form a strong bases to frustrate the moves of the Chungking forces to interfere with the major operations of the Japanese army."

Decisive Battle Predicted

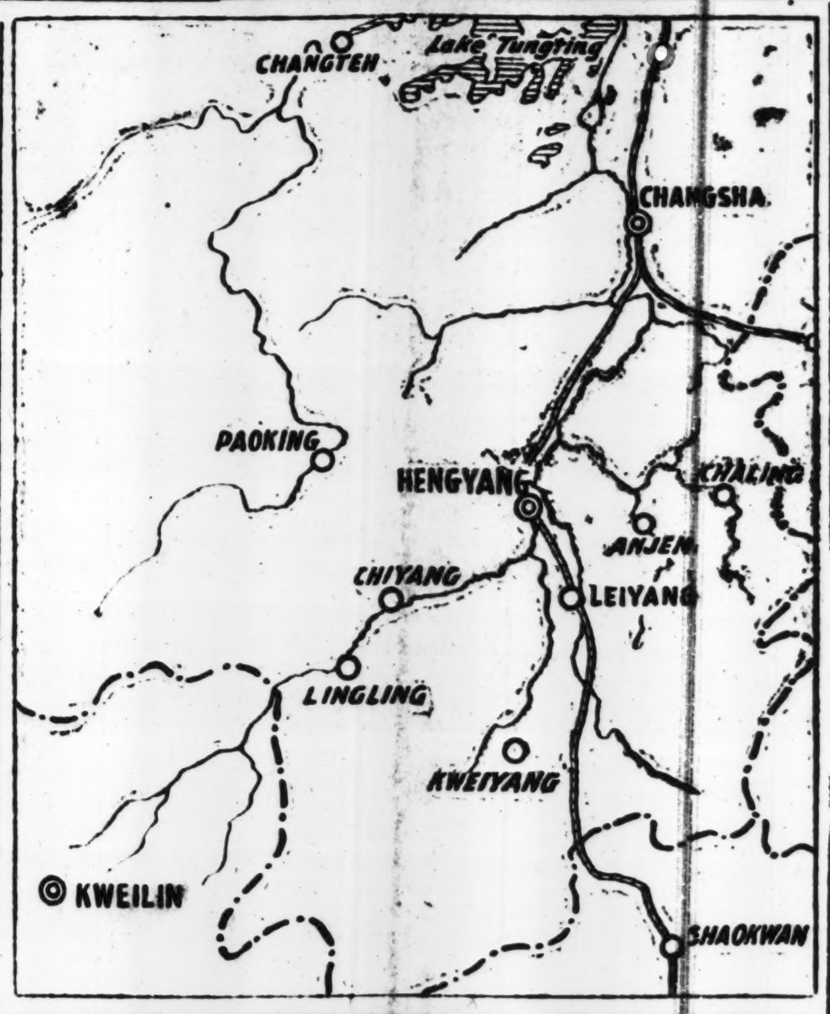
Domei

SHANGHAI, September 4.—Only three weeks after the fall of Hengyang, crack Japanese Army Units, which had been pushing preparations for the next operation, again commenced a large-scale offensive in Hunan with the purpose of crushing Chungking's bases in southwest China.

After the loss of Hengyang, Chungking gathered a large force mainly in the area to the southwest of Hengyang, and had been propagandizing that it would recapture the citadel, apparently with the aim of regaining its lost prestige and of gaining America's confidence. However Chungking was afraid of the Japanese advance toward the Kweilin area and had been constructing the first defense positions on the line linking Paoking, Chiyang and Changning in order to safeguard Lingling and Kweilin.

Meanwhile, the crack Japanese Units, having completed all preparations, launched a furious attack upon 200,000 Chungking troops in the fan-shaped area linking Paoking and Chiyang with Hengyang as the center. In this connection, the Chungking military council on the night of September 3 announced that a Japanese Unit, which had commenced its southwestward advance along the Hunan-Kwangsi Railway from Hengyang, had already reached a point 37 kilometers northeast of Chiyang, that another Japanese Unit advancing from the northwest of Hengyang had also reached a point 45 kilometers from Paoking, and that still another Japanese Unit had rushed toward Changning west of Leiyang. This indicates that the Japanese are attempting to drive a powerful wedge into this fan-shaped position from three directions, left, right and center, and Chungking's first defense line is already facing the danger of collapse. Commenting on this Japanese strategy, a U.P. telegram from Chungking stated: "The Japanese Army, as in the first Honan and Hunan operations, divided its main force into two and is continuing a blitzkrieg advance by firmly consolidating the areas on both sides of the Hunan-Kwangsi railway."

The Reuter, U.P., A.P. and various other foreign correspondents in Chungking on September 3 unanimously stressed the importance of the present Japanese drive. Chungking military authorities, in view of the serious situation, are reported to have ordered General Pai Chunghsi, Vice-Chief of General Staff of the Chungking army, and General Chang Fa-kwei, commander-in-chief of the Fourth War Zone, to defend Kweilin at all costs.



VITAL CABLE BARED ON PHILLIPS AFFAIR

Halifax Denial Countered by Chandler's Disclosure of British Code Message

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 4.—Repercussions continue from the American columnist Drew Pearson's sensational disclosure recently that the British Government asked the United States Government to recall William Phillips from his London post as political adviser to General Eisenhower on account of his criticism of British policy in India, according to reports received here.

A Reuter dispatch from London said that the official coded cable sent by Sir Olaf Caroe, Secretary of the Department of External Affairs in India, to the British Foreign Office had been obtained in some mysterious way by Senator Albert Chandler of Kentucky whom the Washington correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph described as "one of the leading anti-British members of Congress."

A Daily Telegraph correspondent said that the authenticity of the cable has not been denied by British officials who are naturally concerned over how it came into the Senator's possession. The cable dealt with the publication in the United States of the report of Phillips who went to India as President Roosevelt's special representative, which mysteriously fell into the hands of the "anti-British" columnist Drew Pearson.

The correspondent pointed out that Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to Washington, issued a formal denial that the British Government had ever reported to the United States Government that Phillips was persona non grata or made any request to them for his withdrawal. Senator Chandler denied the truth of this statement.

To support his position, Senator Chandler made public the text of Sir Olaf Caroe's cable which stated in part, "Whether or not Mr. Phillips was connected in any way with the leakage, the views he stated would make it impossible for us to do other than to regard him as persona non grata and we could not again receive him. His views are not what we are entitled to expect from a professedly friendly envoy."

The correspondent added, "This incident would be less important if it were not a sympton of widespread tendency on the part of some Americans to pounce on any incident which could be turned against the British just as though England, and not Germany, were their chief enemy."

Reich Returns War Captives

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 4.—In accordance with agreements reached by Germany with the United States, Britain and Canada, 2,635 captives and internees of those three countries, hitherto detained in Germany, will arrive at Tralleborg, at the southern tip of Sweden, aboard a German steamer, on September 7, it was announced yesterday, by the Red Cross Society of Sweden.

FINNS NOT AGREED ON SEEKING PEACE

More Than One-Quarter of Finnish M.P.'s Voted Against Armistice Negotiations

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 4.—The Finnish Government's decision to open peace negotiations with the Soviet Union, contrary to first reports, was not unanimously approved by the Finnish Parliament, the Aftonbladet reported today.

It was said that the votes cast were 113 for and 43 against taking the step with the Soviet Union, or, over one-quarter of the members of Parliament voted against starting peace negotiations.

Meanwhile, a Tidningaruas Telegrambyra report said that the recent development in Finland is causing a steady stream of refugees to pour into Sweden. More than 2,000 have passed through the Refugee Quarantine Station at Umea, in northern Sweden, alone. On Sunday, 30 refugees arrived by boat at Umea in spite of the foggy weather.

Demands Germans Withdraw

Domei

HELSINKI, September 4.—The following communique has been issued by the Finnish Information Bureau: "The Finnish Government has severed its relations with Germany and demands the withdrawal of German troops from Finnish soil by September 15 at the latest. If they are not withdrawn within the stipulated time, they will be disarmed and handed over to the anti-Axis Powers as prisoners of war."

Soviets Criticize Hackzell

Domei

AMSTERDAM, September 4.—A report by the Soviet Telegraph Agency criticizing the speech delivered on Saturday by Finnish Premier Hackzell was published by the British News Agency. The Soviet Agency reproaches Hackzell for making a number of "important misrepresentations of facts."

It was also claimed that the contents of the Soviet reply to the Finnish proposals of August 25, for instance, had been announced incorrectly by the Finnish Premier. Above all, Soviet quarters object to Hackzell for not having said anything as to what was to happen in case German troops did not leave Finland before September 15. He also did not mention the Soviet demand for the severance of Finnish relations with Germany.

Finns on Dangerous Road

Domei

BERLIN, September 4.—All German papers yesterday were unanimous in their opinion that Finland was on a dangerous road in breaking off her relations with Germany. They emphasized that the Finnish Government had been forced to take this step because of the pressure exercised by Moscow as well as by Britain and the United States. Finland would have to accept whatever peace terms are extended to her, and in any case the Government's decision would result in the national end of the Finnish people, they declared.

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung stated that suitable measures regarding the German troops stationed in northern Finland had been under the German High Command's consideration for some time and, therefore, no time was lost in coping with the new situation. Germany's decision to fight until victory is attained remains unchanged, the journal declared.

OUR FORCES BLAST 60 FOE AIR RAIDERS IN PACIFIC BATTLES

Otorishima, Minamitorishima Islands Are Targets of Anti-Axis Attacks

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, September 5.—Japanese Forces on Otorishima Island (Wake) shot down five anti-Axis planes and damaged another in a fierce engagement with 56 carrier-borne planes that attacked the island in several waves from daybreak to noon yesterday. Simultaneously, enemy warships approached the island and carried out a bombardment.

Two large enemy bombers made an unsuccessful raid on Minamitorishima Island yesterday afternoon. However, they fled in face of our severe counter-attack.

A formation of 16 small-sized enemy planes attempted to attack Pagan Island in the Mariana Group on the morning of September 2. The Japanese promptly intercepted the raiders who failed to gain any results.

Japanese Units on Mille Island in the Marshall Group routed an anti-Axis air formation consisting of about 20 large and medium-sized enemy planes which attacked the Island on September 2.

Another group of 33 small-sized enemy planes attempted to raid Wotje in the Marshall Group on the same day. However, their attempt failed due to the fierce counter-attack of the Japanese Forces.

18 Raiders Blasted
Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, September 5.—Japanese Units shot down seven enemy planes and damaged seven others on Sunday morning when a formation of about 30 anti-Axis planes attacked Menado in the Celebes. All the other raiders fled.

Intercepting 45 B-24 bombers that attacked the southern part of Mindanao Island on September 1, the Japanese Forces there shot down two raiders and repulsed all the others.

Units of the Imperial Japanese Forces damaged two enemy aircraft out of a total of 10-odd fighters that staged a daylight attack over the Sorong area on the Vogelkop Peninsula, New Guinea, on September 2.

36 Foe Planes Downed

Domei

MENADO, September 4.—A total of 36 enemy planes which attacked the northern Celebes in four waves on September 2, before dawn yesterday, and again early this morning, were downed by the Japanese Forces on the spot.

In this connection, the Japanese Forces made the following announcement this morning:

Intercepting the enemy planes which raided northern Celebes on the morning of September 2, Japanese Units on the spot brought down five enemy attackers and damaged two others.

On the night of the same day, and again before daybreak yesterday, four large-sized enemy planes came attacking northern Celebes. Japanese Army and Navy Units there immediately downed one. No damage was inflicted on our side.

Some 31 enemy bombers and fighter planes carried out bombing attacks for two hours from 2:50 a.m. today, on various places in northern Celebes. In the ensuing aerial duel, Japanese Army and Navy Units brought down 24 enemy attackers and damaged four others. Damage on our side was negligible.

Tessari Quits Post

Domei

BERLIN, September 4.—General Tessari, Chief of the Fascist Air Force Staff, has been relieved of his post and his successor was under consideration, the Fascist Military Headquarters announced today.

Michael Restores Constitution

Domei

LISBON, September 4.—King Michael of Rumania is reported to have restored the democratic constitution which had been previously abolished by King Carol II, in a Royal proclamation today, according to a Bucharest dispatch.

Aussie Train Banned To Sporting Events Due to Coal Dearth

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 4.—Coal shortage in Australia is still increasing and the Australian Government in this connection has prohibited to employ special trains and trams for sporting events, according to a Canberra report. Prime Minister John Curtin declared that urgent need of coal for Australian war industry must be satisfied first.

ENEMIES TO PROBE SUPPLIES TO E. ASIA

F.D.R.-Churchill Meet Soon at Quebec Expected to Work Out Groundwork for Specific Plan

Domei

LISBON, September 3.—The groundwork for specific plans to transport important Anglo-American sea, land and air forces from Europe to the war theater in East Asia is expected to be worked out at the anticipated Roosevelt-Churchill meeting soon to be held at Quebec, according to a Washington dispatch.

The interest in the coming meeting is further heightened by the current attention being focussed on India and the Anglo-American relations as a result of the recent publication of the bitter criticism of British policy there by William Phillips, ex-political adviser to General Eisenhower. Some observers believe that the controversy may be revived in America over the war aims of the United Nations and the Atlantic Charter which may also bring into the open the long-smouldering dissatisfaction among high American officials with the British military and political policy in the Indian war theater.

The report by Phillips had been written on May 14, 1943, just three months before Roosevelt and Churchill met in Quebec to plan the Burma offensive and aid to Chungking. Now, one year later, the Burma offensive has failed to materialize and the British political deadlock is being continued. The anti-Axis military authorities, in planning the coup d'grace for Japan, are now expected to carefully weigh Phillips' warning that the Indian political situation may seriously jeopardize the war efforts against Japan.

It is noted that the coming Quebec conference may be held simultaneously with various efforts which the United States is undertaking to aid Chungking in combatting inflation and solving other internal economic and agricultural problems. It is well known that Vice-President Henry Wallace found the Chungking-controlled areas in very bad shape and his report so deeply impressed Roosevelt that he ordered Donald Nelson and Major-General Patrick Hurley to see what they could do. Roosevelt was described as being hopeful that the Chungking regime could, some day, be made strong and brought up to the place it had been given as one of the "Big Four."

Churchill, on the other hand, is described as being rather pessimistic about Chungking and not very enthusiastic about any proposal that Roosevelt might make.

One big strategic question expected to be taken up is the determination of the proportion between the land, sea and air forces which will be used against Japan. Navy enthusiasts think that the U.S. navy plus elements of the British navy and the respective air arms will be able to beat Japan. Another school, however, believes that the first essential is to obtain a good foothold on the Chinese mainland or Taiwan and then to engage the Japanese Army in full-scale war effort.

GOEKER REACHES MANCHULI

New Turkish Ambassador to Japan Leaves for Harbin

Domei

MANCHULI, September 5.—Muzaffer Goeker, the new Turkish Ambassador to Tokyo, reached Manchuli yesterday afternoon, en route to Japan. After a short rest, Ambassador Goeker left for Harbin.

Commenting on Turkish-Japanese relations to the press, the new Ambassador briefly said, "The relations between Japan and Turkey, following the changes taking place in the European situation, is best attested to by the fact that I am actually standing before you."

EXTRA DIET SESSION TO ORGANIZE TODAY AFTER IT CONVENES

Attention Attached to Comprehensive Speech by Koiso On Thursday

The 85th Extraordinary Session of the Imperial Diet will be convened today. Both the House of Peers and the House of Representatives will meet at 10 a.m. and go through procedures for the convocation of the Diet.

The opening ceremony is expected to be held Thursday morning and both Houses will then elect the whole House committee chairmen and standing committee chairmen.

The Upper House will meet in a plenary session at 1:30 p.m. the same day and hear Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso speak on administrative policies. War Minister Field-Marshal Gen Sugiyama and Navy Minister Mitsumasa Yonai will then report respectively on the military and naval war situations since the time of the last Diet session. A resolution for expressing the House's thanks to the Army and Navy is expected to be adopted.

The Lower House will also sit in a plenary session at 3:30 p.m. and hear the Prime Minister, the War and Navy Ministers. The House will likewise adopt a resolution tendering thanks to the members of the Imperial Armed Forces.

No Speech by Shigemitsu

There will be no speech by the Foreign Minister and the Finance Minister and, accordingly, Prime Minister General Koiso's address will be quite comprehensive, covering all fields of national policies including those relating to diplomatic and financial affairs.

On the morning of September 8, the Government is expected to submit to the Lower House a Supplementary Extraordinary Military Expenditure bill and a Supplementary General Accounts Budget bill and the Lower House Budget Committee will then meet in its plenary session. In view of the special and urgent nature of the Military Expenditure bill, the House is expected to approve it instantly without debate after the Finance Minister's explanatory speech on the bill. If it is passed by the House at the plenary session to be held in the afternoon, the bill may be sent to the Upper Chamber during the same day.

Meanwhile, at the afternoon's plenary session, Kenzo Matsumura, Chairman of the Political Affairs Investigation Committee of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, will undertake a comprehensive interpellation on the Prime Minister's address on administrative policy to be delivered on the previous day.

The Lower House will deliberate on the Government's bills on September 8 and 9, approve and then send them to the Upper Chamber. The latter is expected to complete its labors on these bills by September 11.

To Convey People's Opinions

In the meantime, the Recommendation and Petitions committees of the Lower House will be active to convey the people's freely-expressed opinions to the Administration and much attention is directed to the discussions which will be made at these committee meetings. It is also expected that the Lower House will submit and approve a resolution expressing the nation's will to devote its all to the successful prosecution of the war in enthusiastic response to the Administration's determination which will be clarified by the Prime Minister.

The closing ceremony will be held on September 12. On account of the illness of Count Yorinaga Matsudaira, President of the House of Peers, and in view of his probable inability to attend the session, Prince Kuniyuki Tokugawa, Chairman of the Whole House Committee, is expected to be nominated as acting President by Marquis Yukitada Sasaki, Vice-President of the Upper Chamber.

U.S. Seeks More Workers

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 4.—War production on the West Coast of the United States will need 70,000 more workers this autumn and out of this number, 50,000 are to be recruited from other states, an official of the War Manpower Commission declared today, according to a Sacramento report. He added that the other 20,000 are to be recruited in California after the harvesting season.

4 BRITISH HARBORS SHELLED BY REICH

Ramsgate, Folkestone, Deal And Dover Hit by Naval Batteries for 2 Hours

Domei

BERLIN, September 3.—Heavy German naval batteries near Pas de Calais which shelled the southern British harbors of Ramsgate, Folkstone, Deal and Dover on September 1 again opened fire against these harbors yesterday for two hours causing conflagrations particularly at Dover.

Retaliating against the shelling of a German convoy by enemy coastal batteries, German naval batteries opened fire against British gun emplacements at St. Margarets, north of Dover. A fierce gun duel across the Channel developed, the Germans firing more than 100 heavy caliber shots and several hits were scored from the huge fires observed in the enemy battery.

Reich Vessels Safe

Domei

BERLIN, September 3.—German patrol vessels on guard duty between Dieppe and Boulogne during the past 48 hours passed through the Dover Strait and all reached their port of destination in spite of terrific enemy bombardment and the long-range gun duels as reported Saturday, according to latest reports.

The German fleet, according to the German navy command, consisted of mine-sweeper flotillas, ferries, patrol boats and submarine chasers. Naval units of the British fleet as well as their air force and long-range guns at Dover tried to prevent the passage through the Channel which developed into thundering gun duels across the waters.

A single German formation within three hours until about 3 a.m. Saturday warded off nine enemy air attacks of which two planes were brought down. A second formation was repeatedly exposed to torpedo shots from British motor torpedo-boats. All, however, missed their marks and exploded on the beach.

Off Cape Grisneg, British long-range batteries opened a barrage which, as already reported, was answered by German naval batteries which shelled several harbor cities and enemy coastal batteries.

After the duel had died down, enemy fighter-bomber formations appeared over the German flotillas which intercepted them with a relentless hail of fire. It is reported that 25,000 rounds of ammunition were fired. Bombs were dropped wildly and at least two raiders were downed with certainty. The total results, however, could not be ascertained.

SWISS SKIES VIOLATED BY ANGLO-U.S. RAIDERS

Northwest Border Repeatedly Crossed at Night; More Craft Fly Over Geneva

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 4.—Repeated Anglo-American violations of Swiss neutrality were disclosed in today's official Swiss communique which stated that its northwestern border was crossed several times by singly flying or groups of foreign planes yesterday between 6:10 and 6:22 p.m. as well as again between 9 and 10:56 p.m.

Again this morning more foreign planes crossed the Swiss border in the Geneva area. Among the foreign planes were two British fighters and an American reconnaissance plane. Alert was sounded in various Swiss zones.

Domei

BERLIN, September 4.—Anglo-American bombers yesterday morning terror-attacked Mannheim and Ludwigshafen. Some places in Hungary and Serbia were also attacked the same day. Other fighter formations, some of them violating Swiss neutrality, flew over west and southwest Germany.

ANZAC MORALS DEFENDED

MacArthur Denies Rumors Concerning Troops Back From Middle East

Domei

LISBON, September 4.—Denying the rumor concerning the degraded morals of Australian troops who have returned from the Middle East, General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis Forces in the Southwest Pacific, made the following statement today, according to a Canberra dispatch:

"The rumor that Australian troops returning from the Middle East, are morally degenerated, seems rampant in the country, but this is not true. Also, the report that the Australian soldiers sold a great amount of arms to civilians before leaving Palestine and Syria is pure fabrication."

Press Comments

Tuesday, September 5

GENERAL ARMING OF IMPERIAL RESERVISTS

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The Imperial Reservists' Association has come to lead the movement for placing the entire nation on a total war footing. Our Imperial Reservist forces include all young and middle-aged men who are liable for military service, after going through the first term of training. It is a most timely moment for the Imperial Reservists, in response to the strategies of the armed forces, to organize a corps of all their members for the defense of our country and to perfect a structure to directly fight the foe as the center of all action of the people against the enemy.

There is no need to waste words on the present tense fighting situation; the people comprehend its true aspects. With the certainty that the opportunity to crush the foe is nearing steadily, the people are converting everything into a mass fighting strength by means of production.

In facing the ups and downs of the fighting situation, the impending decisive battle, and whatever circumstances that may crop up in the future, the entire nation is pushing ahead with all its might, more than ever propelled by the sure-victory spirit that everything will be overcome and tided over victoriously and the foe crushed. But the strength behind this activity is the general arming of the Imperial Reservists.

This, however, does not mean that members are called to the colors simply because they form a part of the Defense Corps. The principle is that members of the Reservists Association are to cooperate in the activities of the Army, whereas heretofore they participated in military activities only after their formal call to the colors.

During the 40 years since the foundation of the Imperial Reservists Association, it has always followed the principle of keeping up a hard training. Today in particular, it includes many heroes who have taken part in battles since the Manchurian Incident and who, after being called to the colors, have accomplished glorious military feats. This Association is thus not only vertically organized in unshakable unity but horizontally too, all its members forming the core of all vocations and all organizations and thus truly forming the most efficient stratum of the populace. In name and in fact, it is the very core of the movement for placing the people on a total war footing. Without losing this opportunity, placing of all the 100 million of our people on a total war footing must be speedily perfected both materially and spiritually, with the same determination and action as shown in the case of the Imperial Reservists.

THE DIET CONVOCATION

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Very great is the significance of the Extraordinary Session of the Imperial Diet which will convene tomorrow. The war situation has become ever more intense and on the various fronts fierce battles are being continued one after the other. In this connection not a moment must be lost in the political administration either. It is at such a moment that the Diet is opened. The duration of the session is five days, but at this time and on this occasion, time has gained so much in importance that these five days cannot be measured according to peacetime standards. Should by any chance the Government or the Diet members disregard this point which is recognized by the entire people, this would mean that they are not qualified to bring out to the full the strength of our 100 million.

The Government must clarify its decisive wartime measures, or rather its sure-victory measures. This of course does not mean that there is even a single person among the people who would ask the Government to make everything public. It may be said that the Government's responsibility is therefore just so much greater. There is not a single one among the Japanese people who is not determined to defend the Imperial soil. There is not the slightest necessity to reiterate at length what everyone thoroughly knows and understands.

Premier Koiso's Diet speech clarifying his policies will take place amidst the attention of our 100 million people nay, of all East Asia, in fact of all the world. We expect it to be an epoch-making speech revealing concrete measures. The outline of the Government measures has already been grasped approximately, if abstractly, from the speeches Premier Koiso has made hitherto to the people as well as from his instructions to the Conference of Prefectural Governors. What the people are hoping to receive now is a concrete plan by the Government for the arming of Japan's 100 million. We wish the Government to face the coming Diet session with the full knowledge that this is the will of the people. Of course, concerning the strategies of the armed forces and measures that have a hearing on affairs abroad, the people know that strict secrecy must be maintained. But other matters whose public discussion should as a matter of course be permitted, and whose discussion would be beneficial to the State, these should be deliberated on thoroughly at the coming session.

SOLID AIR DEFENSE PROVED AT TAIWAN

Downing of 4 Foe Planes in Recent Raid Shows Impregnability Against Attacks

Fully vindicating the impregnability of the air defense line-up, the Japanese Anti-Aircraft Units in Taiwan brought down four enemy machines when more than 10 B-24's and B-25's attempted an impudent assault on a certain city in Taiwan, sometime around 10 p.m. on August 31.

The American air force in China which experienced a bitter failure in its abortive attempt to raid North Kyushu and the Chugoku area, penetrated Taiwan on August 31. Japanese Anti-Aircraft Units on the spot who had learned the approach of more than 10 enemy B-24's and B-25's sometime around 10 p.m. awaited the enemy in full battle array, ready to forestall the enemy's design.

As soon as the enemy attackers appeared over a certain city, they were caught in a net of fire from the Japanese anti-aircraft batteries. The first missile discharged by the Japanese accurately hit the first enemy machine which immediately crashed ablaze into the sea.

The enemy aircraft, however, tenaciously continued guerilla attacks in waves. Unable to cope with the furious anti-aircraft fire, the enemy planes were mostly hit by shell fragments and took to hasty flight in utter confusion while dropping bombs aimlessly. As a result of the combat, four enemy machines were downed (two unconfirmed). It is most doubtful that the crippled enemy attackers were able to return to their base.

In close concert with the Anti-Aircraft Units, the civilians acted quickly, attesting to the success of the thorough-going training they had undergone. Only slight damage was sustained by ground installations, thanks to the effective anti-fire activities.

The enemy attacks launched twice on Taiwan, first, on January 11 and second, on August 31, have brought forth the fact that Taiwan is impregnably fortified against enemy assaults.

Nanking Raid Fails

Domei

NANKING, September 4.—Several Douglas bombers of the China-based American air force penetrated the Nanking area sometime round 9:30 p.m. last night, taking advantage of thick clouds and dropped bombs in the vicinity of Pukow wharf. However, furiously counter-attacked by Japanese Anti-Aircraft Units, the enemy bombs mostly fell on the Yangtze River. Damage on our side was slight.

ENEMY CLAIMS NAPLES IS BEST PORT IN WORLD

Now Handling 20,000 Tons of Inbound Cargoes Daily; Foe to Control City

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 4.—The port of Naples, which less than a year ago was shambles of sunken ships and blasted piers is now the foremost anti-Axis military port of the world, the U.S. War Department announced on Sunday, according to a Washington dispatch.

It said that Naples is now handling 20,000 tons of inbound cargoes daily. Three months after Naples was captured, it was handling more tonnage than the New York port of embarkation. Yet before the landings in southern Italy, it was estimated that no more than 5,000 tons daily could be unloaded in the port under war conditions.

In this connection, the Office of War Information declared that the city of Naples is expected to remain under the anti-Axis military control as long as the port facilities are essential to military campaigns and that it will not revert with the rest of Italy to Italian civil administrations.

New British Envoys Named

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 4.—The appointments, of Sir Hughe M. Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador to Ankara, as Ambassador to Brussels and concurrently Minister Plenipotentiary to Luxemburg, and Sir Maurice D. Peterson, former Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, as the new British Ambassador to Ankara, was announced today by the British Government, according to a London report.

15 Enemy Planes at Kweilin Base Blasted In Single Blow by Sergeant-Major Yorita

By J. TSUTSUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, September 3.—Fifteen enemy planes blasted or set ablaze at one blow is the remarkable feat of Sergeant-Major Tatsuo Yorita. It happened on the night of August 25 when a Japanese Air Unit attacked Kweilin airfield, the strategic base of the American air force in China.

Sergeant-Major Yorita, who headed the flight, is already the holder of a letter of commendation for his meritorious exploit in sinking an enemy submarine in the water off Malai at the outset of the war. Since then he had been active in the Southern Regions as well as on the China continent, continually adding more enemy craft downed to his credit.

On the night of August 25, Sergeant-Major Yorita was entrusted with the mission of heading the squadron assigned to attack Kweilin airdrome. In defiance of the inclement weather, Sergeant-Major Yorita headed his plane straight toward the tareget.

When the roar of planes approached the airfield, the enemy evidently mistook the aircraft for his own and not the landing lights on making the airfield as bright as day. With a grim smile, Sergeant-Major Yorita muttered: "Just wait and see!" and decreased the altitude of his plane.

A bomb whistted through the night air. Instantly all the lights in the airfield were put out and everything was in complete darkness. Simultaneously a violent explosion shook the air about the airdrome.

Turning round, Sergeant-Major Yorita saw two large and six small enemy craft burning fiercely on the runway and another three large and four small machines damaged. Having witnessed the success of his assault the Sergeant-Major smiled contentedly and, with a prayer for the success of his comrades, set his course toward the base.

POLISH CHIEF BARES LETTER TO SOVIETS

Mikolajczyk Says He Is Prepared to Negotiate With Chelm Liberation Committee

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 2.—Making public the memorandum he sent to the Soviet Government respecting the Polish-Soviet negotiation, Premier Stanislav Mikolajczyk of the refugee Polish Government announced his willingness to proceed to Chelm to confer with the Polish Committee for National Liberation if it agrees to his proposal, in a press interview given on August 31, according to a London report.

The compromise proposals as mentioned in the memorandum are as follows:

1. A new government shall be organized by the representatives of the Farmers' Party, the Democratic Party, the National Democratic Party, the Christian Labor Party and the Polish Labor Party (Communistic), and there shall be established a War Cabinet within the Cabinet as in the case of Britain.

2. The majority of army commanders shall be Polish officers.

3. The revival of the Constitution slated for 1935 shall be postponed until the convocation of the Assembly.

4. A new national Assembly possessing the same position as the Government shall be organized and shall function as an extraordinary Assembly.

5. Negotiations shall be opened with the Soviet Union for adjusting Polish-Soviet relations and settling boundary questions.

After revealing the contents of the memorandum, Premier Mikolajczyk made the following statement:

"I drafted the memorandum with the desire of maintaining the independence and sovereignty of Poland and establishing friendly relations with the Soviet Union. I hope that this memorandum will be supported by the United States and Britain and also will make us forget the past for the good of the future. If the Polish Committee for National Liberation agrees to my proposals, I intend to go to Chelm to complete details."

Polish Issue Unsettled

Domei

AMSTERDAM, September 1.—The mounting tension among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union over the Polish problem is dealt by Vernon Bartlett in the News Chronicle.

"The outcome of the situation in Warsaw may be worse for Poland than the liquidation of several thousand Polish 'patriots,'" he said. "Recently Britain and the United States urgently requested Moscow to start a shuttle service between Italy and the Soviet Union in order to aid Warsaw but the request was refused. The Soviets themselves promised aid by radio, but these promises were made together with threats to courtmartial the ringleaders of the Warsaw revolt.

"Without doubt the Polish Government in London was greatly responsible for the selection of the time for the revolt which was finally left to the discretion of General Bor. Consequently the revolt was started without previous consultation with the British, American and Soviet governments.

"This one-sided action is more than silly. Some members of the Polish Government in London hoped that their 'patriots' would be able to liberate Warsaw. Others hoped that this proof of strength on the part of the opposition might encourage Premier Stanislav Mikolajczyk who at the time was on his way to Moscow.

"However, the Soviets had apparently forgotten their former numerous appeals to the Poles to revolt. Two results unfavorable to the anti-Axis may arise if these conflicts cannot be settled: (1) Thousands of Poles will be killed; and (2) Polish suspicion toward the Soviet Union will grow.

"Prime Minister Churchill has often stated that he regarded everyone as an ally who 'liquidated' Germans. However, the British Prime Minister also remarked that he could read nothing about the Polish revolt without wishing to help those who organized this opposition.

"Through the Polish problem, the relations among the three anti-Axis, namely, America, Britain and the Soviet Union have entered a state of special tension at a time when their cooperation is more necessary than ever before."

200 BRITISH TANKS SMASHED IN ITALY

Foe in Adriatic Area Intensifies Attacks Despite Huge Losses Suffered

Domei

BERLIN, September 4.—The battle in the Adriatic sector has reached its climax, according to frontline reports. The British although having lost whole regiments and more than 200 tanks during the past few days are making uninterrupted night and day attacks with reinforcements of tank formations and motorized infantry.

The fighting along the coastal road and especially on the ridges north of Saludecio is extremely heavy. Some villages were recaptured three and four times by German troops before they were left to the enemy.

Yesterday, despite overwhelming material superiority, the British failed to force a break-through in the narrow sector. Some vanguards which broke into the main German lines were badly mauled and tied down by furious German resistance and Reich grenadiers and panzer grenadiers sealed off some minor breaches. In close hand-to-hand fighting, the German defenders stoutly defended the eastern entrance to the Po Valley against enemy attacks.

North of Florence, British troops which attacked German rearguards were repulsed. One enemy group was isolated during this action and captured.

Hammering Gothic Line

Domei

LISBON, September 4.—The British 8th Army though sustaining heavy losses continued to hammer the Gothic Line and according to a Rome dispatch quoting the announcement by the Supreme Headquarters of the Anti-Axis Expeditionary Forces in the Mediterranean, British and Canadian troops have now established a bridgehead across the Conca River where they are engaged in fighting with the Germans.

It added that the American 5th Army consolidated their gains on the road leading from Pisa to Florence through Lucca.

Famine Likely in Italy

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 5.—Famine is unavoidable in the anti-Axis controlled Italy if the food situation is not improved in the fall and winter months as 300 out of 1,000 children have died before they reached their first year of age, an Associated Press report from Rome disclosed today.

Suzuki Succeeds Hirao

Lieutenant-General Teichi Suzuki, former President of the now defunct Planning Board and ex-Minister Without Portfolio, has been made President of the Federation of National Service Through Industry succeeding Hachisaburo Hirao.

SLOVAKIANS URGED TO PROTECT STATE

President Tiso Reveals Enemy Plans in Recent Incident—Says Proper Steps Taken

Domei

BERLIN, September 4.—Broadcasting on the night of September 2, President Joseph Tiso of Slovakia said that the recent internal crisis revealed what object the enemies of Slovakia had and how they planned to carry it out, and also urged the Slovakians to exert their every effort for the sake of the State and people by fulfilling their respective duties, according to a report from Bratislava.

President Tiso declared substantially as follows in his radio speech:

"The recent incident revealed clearly what object the enemies of Slovakia entertained, and what steps they planned to take for carrying it out. The Government is taking proper measures for guaranteeing the future safety of the State. Great Germany is shouldering the military side of our defense, as the Protector of Slovakia. The Slovakian Army is on its way to revival. The policies adopted in 1939 will be revived. Half-way measures will never meet the demand of the present time. Every one of the Slovakian people without exception must fulfil his duty for the sake of the State and the people."

The Propaganda Minister of Slovakia also made the following radio speech:

"The anti-government elements of the Czechoslovakians attempted to place Slovakia again under the rule of Jews, Czechoslovakians, certain reactionary elements of Slovakia and capitalists. They have no thought whatever for the welfare of the people of Slovakia. It is a great shame on the history of Slovakia that there rose such rebels among the people. But by the recent incident, the people of Slovakia will be made to rise strongly united as one."

FILIPINOS RECEIVE CITATION FOR HEROIC RESCUE AT SEA

Prompt, Daring Action Saves 45 People When Ship Flounders Off North Luzon

Domei

MANILA, September 4.—For the heroic rescue of 45 Filipinos from a floundering ship at sea, members of the Industrial Marine Group in Northern Luzon recently received a citation and monetary gift from the Japanese Army in the Philippines.

The rescue occurred on June 25, some six nautical miles south of Encarpada Point in North Luzon where a large Filipino-owned ship carrying 45 Filipinos floundered due to a heavy sea.

Upon receipt of the report about the Filipino vessel, the members of the marine group under Ukichi Hasegawa immediately dispatched two rescue ships. Braving the heavy swells which threatened to smash the boats, the crew effected a difficult rescue without the loss of a single Filipino life.

The citation praised the members of the marine group for their bravery and courage as well as unselfish display of the tradition previously established in the two other rescues at sea which had been cited by the Japanese Commander on the spot.

U.S. Strikes Increase

Domei

GENEVA, September 4.—The U.S. Labor Board officially announced today that in the first seven months of this year strikes had taken place in 3,033 factories as compared with 241 strikes in the same period of last year, the News Chronicle reported, according to a Washington report.

House to Let
A few unfurnished houses in and out of Kobe.

Office to Let
Several office rooms to let in Kobe.

Real Estate for Sale
Several properties for sale, large and small, in hand.

Apply to
H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.
Estate Agents, Patent Agents and Chartered Accountants
66, Motomachi-dori 1-chome, Kobe-ku, KOBE
Tel. Sannomiya 1423, 1424, & 789
P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya

Fuehrer's Headquarters

September 4

Northwest of Arras, our troops due to violent enemy attacks withdrew several kilometers to the north and strong British and Canadian attacks collapsed at our barrier positions north of Arras.

In the area north of Mons, furious fighting with enemy tank forces is in progress, while on the western slopes of the Ardennes and on the Meuse, southeast of Sedan, our troops repulsed numerous enemy attacks.

The defenders of Brest yesterday again smashed all American attacks supported by exceptionally strong artillery fire, tanks and air formations. The enemy suffered heavy losses in the concentrated defense fire of our naval flak and coastal batteries of the army and local dents in the forward area of the fortress were sealed off in counter-attack after bitter fighting.

In the western and central sector of the Italian Front, our divisions are detaching themselves from the Arno and enemy scouting formations which were following up were repulsed with heavy losses.

In the Adriatic coastal sector, the enemy yesterday attacked with fresh forces and a strong array of material, but our troops in costly fighting foiled the enemy break-through attempts.

In the southern and eastern Carpathians, Soviet attacks miscarried. In the Vistula bridgehead, west of Baranov, violent fighting again took place yesterday while northwest of Warsaw minor Soviet attacks were unsuccessful. Between the Bug and the Narev, the Soviets renewed their attacks with massed infantry and tank forces as well as strong battleplane formations. In the course of grim fighting, the enemy break-through attempts were absorbed by counter-attacks and 35 enemy tanks were destroyed.

In Lithuania and Esthonia, several local Soviet attacks were frustrated.

Our battleplanes destroyed 15 aircraft parked on a Rumanian airfield and damaged numerous others. Two hangars and one fuel depot were destroyed.

Enemy bombers yesterday terror-raided Mannheim and Ludwigshafen. Enemy fighters were over western and southwestern Germany and repeatedly violated Swiss territory.

HONGKONG ESTABLISHES NEW TRADE CORPORATION

Object Is to Secure Abundant Supply of Military and Civilian Goods

Domei

HONGKONG, September 3.—With the object of securing an abundant supply of military and civilian goods, the Government-General established the Hongkong Trade Corporation on September 1 following the dissolution of the old Hongkong Trade Association to deal with all phases of the island's trading activities.

Eighteen leading local business firms comprise the members of the new corporation which is capitalized at ¥18,000,000. By order of the Government-General, this trade body will purchase, export and store military supplies, cooperate in planning, importation, exportation, storage and distribution of general civilian goods, regulate prices of export and import goods, purchase, import, store and distribute general civilian supplies and deal with other functions related with the enhancement of Hongkong's trading activities.

Shuichiro Teraya, head of the Mitsui Bussan Company's branch office, and Toyotaro Okabe, head of the Mitsubishi Shoji Company's branch office, have been respectively appointed chairman and vice-chairman of the Board of Directors of the new organization.

Iran Recognizes Syria

Domei

LISBON, September 4.—The Iranian Government yesterday decided to recognize the Syrian Government and at the same time invited Djamal Mardam, Syrian Foreign Minister, to visit Teheran, according to a Teheran report.

The Yasuda Bank
Limited
(Yasuda Ginko, Ltd.)
HEAD OFFICE:
1. 1-chome, Ohtemachi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

Capital Subscribed ¥160,000,000
Reserves ¥129,400,000

Chairman of the Board of Directors:
HAJIME YASUDA, Esq.
Director and President:
HISOMU SONOBE, Esq.
Executive Director:
SEIICHI ANNEN, Esq.
Managing Directors:
AISAKU NAKAJIMA, Esq.
TOUJI URABE, Esq.
HIROMITSU TAKEUCHI, Esq.
TOSHIO OTSUKA, Esq.

The Bank is now in command of the services which it has secured from many correspondents over the world, and is able to offer accommodation for all kinds of banking facilities foreign and domestic

Foreign Business:
Tokyo Head Office

Osaka Branch: Koraibashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe Branch: Sakaemachi-dori.
Yokohama Branch: Honcho, Naka-ku.
Otaru Branch: Ironai-machi.
Nagoya Branch: Minami-Otsu-dori, Naka-ku.

U.S. TRYING TO SEND MORE AID TO CHINA

America-Chungking Transport Organ Formed to Facilitate Shipment of Arms

Domei

CANTON, September 4.—America is apparently exerting frantic efforts to intensify the transportation of military arms to Chungking by means of establishing the America - Chungking Combined Transportation Committee in the United States as well as installing in Kweiyang, the supervisory Committee for the transportation of war material to the southwestern sector of Chungking-controlled areas, according to a cable recently dispatched by the Chung Ying News Agency at Chungking.

With the launching of a general offensive in China by the Japanese Forces, the continent has been converted into a battlefield where decisive struggles are bound to be staged between the Japanese and American forces. America is reported to have sent not only aircraft, military arms and ammunition, but ground forces as well to the China front.

In view of the importance of the China front, America has lately established the America-Chungking Combined Transportation Committee in the United States. At the same time, the supervisory committee, including three American advisers for the transportation of war materials to the southwestern sector has been founded in Kweiyang. The committee is undoubtedly making all preliminary preparations in its effort to recapture the Burma Route.

Further moves by America and Chungking in facilitating transport from America to India and Chungking must be closely watched.

Manchou Tobacco Firm

Domei

HSINKING, September 4.—The Manchoukuo Government has established a Manchoukuo Central Tobacco Company to take over and utilize the facilities of the British owned tobacco company. The new company is capitalized at ¥50,000,000 with one half of the capital paid up. The entire investment has been made by the Government. For the time being Toyoji Minakawa, Vice-Governor of Fengtien Province, will fill the post of the president of the tobacco company.

The Bank of Taiwan, Limited
Established: 1899

President:
EIZO UEYAMA, Esq.

Vice-President:
Hyotaro Motohashi, Esq.

Directors:
Tozo Hirano, Esq., Fumio Narita, Esq., Tadashi Nakajima, Esq.

Head Office: TAIHOKU

Tokyo Branch: No. 2 Marunouchi 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku

Masato Kikuchi, Manager

BRANCHES and AGENTS.

Japan: Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama, Hakodate, Hukuoka, Keelung, Taichu, Shoka, Kagi, Tainan, Takao, Giran, Tamsui, Toen, Shinchiku, Nanto, Heito, Taito, Karenko, Makong, Gosei, Saei.

Kwantung: Dairen.

China: Shanghai, Hankow, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Kiangwan, Soochow, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Siakwan, Wuhu, Kinkiang, Nanchang, Wuchang, Taihsien, Luchow, Anking, Chaochow, Chinkan, Kashing, Yangchow.

Hainan Island: Hoihow, Yulin, Kachek, Hokurei.

South Sea Islands: Truk, Saipan, Palau.

Philippine Islands: Manila, Davao, Cebu, Baguio, Bacolod, Legaspi, Iloilo.

Malai: Shonan.

Djawa: Soerabaya, Semarang, Djakarta.

Lesser Sunda: Singaradja, Denpassar.

Borneo: Banjermasin, Balik-Papan, Pontianak, Tarakang, Samarinda.

Celebes: Macassar, Menado.

Ceram: Amboina.

Timor: Koepang.

New Britain Island: Rabaul.

New Guinea: Manokwari.

Others: Hongkong.

Temporarily Closed: Bombay, London, New York.

YANKEE SUB SINKS UNARMED VESSEL

Japanese in Water Machine-Gunned; 75 Out of 77 Passengers Are Killed

By K. KAWANO
Of the Military Press Corps

The brutal nature of the Americans was revealed again when an American submarine operating in the Pacific attacked and sank an unarmed Japanese schooner carrying 77 passengers, the majority of whom were women, children and old men. Not content with that, however, the blood-crazed Americans for seven hours machine-gunned the helpless Japanese in the water till all the passengers, except two women, and five of the crew were killed. This incident took place at about the time when deadly struggles were raging on Saipan. The full details of the American atrocity act were disclosed by Sanji Nishio, Captain of the schooner, who was rescued by a Japanese vessel together with the other survivors. The account, in my words, follows:

At about 10 a.m. on a certain day when the schooner was heading for a certain base carrying 77 evacuees from XX island an enemy submarine suddenly appeared some 1,000 meters behind the Japanese ship. The enemy opened fire but the first six shells went wide of the mark. Then the submarine approached within 200 meters of the schooner. Opening fire again, the enemy managed to make four direct hits on the Japanese ship which soon burst into flames. Captain Nishio ordered everybody to jump overboard.

Enemy Opens Fire

The Americans on the submarine began to fire at the helpless Japanese with machine-guns and rifles. Suddenly, the Americans could be seen rushing to the hatches and on looking around, the Japanese saw a comrade plane approaching. By this time the enemy undersea craft had submerged. Captain Nishio and the five survivors of his crew immediately began to rescue the women and children who were still alive.

The Japanese plane dropped a message and roared toward the east. However, as soon as the plane had departed the enemy submarine again rose to the surface and opened fire on the Japanese.

Feigning death, Captain Nishio and the five seamen floated on the surface of the sea. The enemy submarine wound its way between the floating bodies. The Americans were armed with long poles and when a body came within range they would prod it as if to make sure that the victims of their atrocity were dead.

The Captain and the five sailors soon caught the eyes of the enemy, who seemed to perceive that there was still life in these men. The Americans threw out ropes and held out long poles to see if the Japanese would take hold of them. Laughingly, the enemy sailors even held out their hands. Captain Nishio opened his eyes slightly to catch a glimpse of the enemy. But he was resolutely determined not to fall into the enemy trap.

All the men continued to feign death. Just at this juncture the roar of a plane engine could be heard. It was a Japanese plane. The enemy submarine hastily submerged.

Looking around the Captain and his men were surprised to find that two young women were still alive. The Captain helped these women to the side of the waterlogged boat and said, "There's no telling when the enemy submarine will appear again. Whatever you do remember that a Japanese must never become a prisoner. These waters are the waters of Greater East Asia. What more could we wish for than to die here?"

Resume Ghoulish Task

As the Japanese plane receded into the distance, the enemy submarine once again rose to the surface of the sea. The Americans once more commenced their ghoulish task of searching for live bodies among the floating corpses. Then the undersea craft submerged for the third time but it was not long before it appeared again. The sun had already sunk low on the western horizon.

During all this time Captain Nishio and the other Japanese seamen might as well have been living corpses in the absolute prostration of mind and body. Life had already left one of the men.

Tired at last the enemy departed. Completely exhausted the Japanese survivors gathered round the boat whose sides were barely visible above the water. It was now 5 o'clock in the evening.

Finally, a Japanese ship which had come from XX base on receiving news of the atrocity act from the Japanese plane, appeared on the scene and rescued the Japanese survivors.

WAR PRISONERS: A STUDY

By YASOTARO MORRI

In the wake of the Japanese tidal wave that swept over Malaya, ending in the fall of Singapore as the grand finale, there were found, among the wreckages of British "prestige" there, as many as 250,000 Tommy Atkins stranded like wriggling fish washed ashore in a storm. These, presumably, included those captured at Hongkong, the Dutch East Indies and elsewhere. Imagine half a million hands raised in a desperate appeal to keep the heads of their owners fastened to the shoulders; hands that are supposed to have carried arms in defense of their countries. It must have been a sight! It would have been quite annoying, as flies around a butcher shop in the good old summer time, had these 250,000 men, able-bodied and fully armed, stood in a solid mass and offered as resolute a resistance as would surely have been put up by Nippon troops under similar circumstances. It would have required 250,000 round of ammunition to kill them.

This is the first time that Nippon has gathered in her concentration camps so enormous a number of war prisoners. In the Russo-Japanese War, there were some Russian prisoners. They were the first European war prisoners Nippon had ever captured but their number, compared with what Nippon has captured so far (swollen still more by Yankees captured at Corregidor) seems to have been negligible.

Inasmuch as Nippon had expected the Tommies and Yanks to be more stiff-necked, the presence of so large a number of war prisoners has had a compelling influence upon us to view their fighting spirit from a new angle. We shall not disparage their morale, but we cannot, for love or money, pay as much respect to their spiritual behavior as we should.

In the first World War, as the war progressed, people in Nippon noted that dispatches from the news centers in Europe started giving, after a battle, the number of killed, wounded and missing. As the battles along all the fronts developed more fierce in character and larger in scale, the number of killed, wounded and missing, naturally, made a sharp up-curve. In particular, the number of missing became conspicuous by being altogether out of proportion to the number of killed and wounded. Nippon readers of newspapers became suspicious. It was conceded as inevitable that in the din and confusion of the battlefields, some officers and men would really become missing, with no means of ascertaining or tracing their whereabouts. When the number of missing called for four figures, sometimes even five, however, everybody audibly wondered.

It was made clear soon enough. We learned that "missing" was synonymous with "surrendering." Nothing was said concerning the chivalrous spirit shown to the enemy who surrendered because we were prepared, too, to accord all due military honors to a brave foe, but much comment was voiced as to one's own troops surrendering to the enemy. No sharp criticism was made at that time, we remember, on the behavior based on historical as well as traditional reasons among the Europeans themselves, but the idea of considering this mass-surrender as something strange was openly expressed in many quarters.

One Robertson-Scott, a hired propagandist, than in Tokyo, sent from London, contributed a long statement to a leading paper in Tokyo, defending the action of European officers and men. Emphasizing his viewpoint, what he declared amounted to this:

"To surrender to one's enemy is not a question of bravery: it is a question of custom. Japan may have fought many wars, but Europe has had experiences in a far greater number of wars of larger magnitude. While experiencing these major wars, there was formed a humanitarian as well as practical code concerning military honor. When they have fought to the last and recognize that further resistance is useless and a waste of lives, they surrender instead of committing suicide."

Let us concede that this explanatory defense holds water, but it should be pointed out as strange that fact and this defense do not gear together. Were the act of surrender motivated by humanitarian as well as practical principles, as he says, even though surrendering may not be honorable, it should not be considered disgraceful. If not disgraceful, why is it that instead of frankly announcing "so many of our officers and men have surrendered to the enemy," they just brush it off with the single term "missing?"

Obviously enough, the step is taken because it affects one's own morale. To announce that many of one's own officers and men have walked over to the enemy line, would never inspire the remaining force, however elaborately the act of surrender may be defended in theory. Morale is most important with an army anywhere. Because it is so, it has become common practice among European armies, when at war, to boost among enemy camps how well "we" treat "our" war prisoners while "we" equally emphatically propagandize among "our" men how enemies ill-treat "our" men as war prisoners. Plainly, by this method it is intended to encourage the enemy to surrender and to forewarn one's own troops to desist from a similar temptation. That must be why one's own surrender was hushed up simply as "missing," while the number of prisoners one had taken was always shouted aloud and proudly. There is little doubt that the announcement of capturing war prisoners provided much zest to military morale and heartened the home front as well so that later on, no longer satisfied with mere "war prisoners," they began capturing "unwounded war prisoners."

During the four-year first World War, there was a case where "unwounded war prisoners" were taken by the enemy which could not be covered up with the word "missing." It was when British Major-General Townshend, with his 2,970 officers and men, 6,000 Indians and a large number of camp followers, surrendered to the Turkish army at Kut-el-Amala, on April 29, 1916.

Turkey greeted this achievement with thunderous cheers. However, to take "unwounded war prisoners" seemed not necessarily an honor for the victors as could be inferred from an official statement issued by the British Government relative to this Townshend surrender. It stated: "After specially praiseworthy, heroic and brave resistance for 143 days, Major-General Townshend was forced to surrender on account of shortage of foodstuffs and provisions."

Judging by various reports, we could rightly determine that Townshend had advanced to a point where he should not and brought disgrace to the British army. Yet, he was given what practically amounted to a citation for his "heroic" action. Townshend was the only fellow; none before and after him, has been given public recognition by his home government for surrendering to the enemy. Excepting this Townshend case, there is not a single instance of any warring government having given similar official recognition to their officers and men for surrendering to the enemy. All others have merited nothing more than the single word, "missing."

Why is it? If Townshend's surrender to the enemy deserves such honorable mention from his home government, the surrender by other British officers and men, even though every one of them may not be entitled to a practical citation, should be so recognized in fairness to their bravery that had kept them fighting until the time they found in their judgment further resistance useless. The fact that they cannot be reconciled to this logical conclusion lies a glaring self-contradiction.

Whoever is acquainted with the history of the growth of soldiery in Europe knows how pervasive must still be the mercenary spirit among the present fighters. Thus, entirely differing in the spirit of loyalty from Nippon soldiers, and differing as well in national traits, history and tradition, we shall not denounce the act of surrender by European troops. But what passes our understanding is the European mentality which, while declaring, on the one hand, that surrendering is not an act of disgrace, tries hard, on the other, to hush up the fact of surrendering itself; which, insisting on "missing," simultaneously puts full page advertisements in the papers, calling upon those at home to contribute cash or goods to cheer up their fellow countrymen now in enemy concentration camps as war prisoners.

One Captain Norman C. Thwaites of the 4th Dragoon Guards (British army) during the first World War, writing his impressions about a British concentration camp, opens his story thus:

"I suppose that every soldier has considered the possibility of being captured by the enemy at some time or another. He has doubtless speculated upon the wretchedness of being a prisoner of war in an alien land, possibly wounded, receiving inevitably scant care and inferior food, and probably forced to uncongenial toil of humiliating kind."

This idea of one's speculating on becoming a war prisoner seems common to all European soldiers, and being so common, all of them would be naturally interested in what treatment would be accorded them once they fall into enemy's hand. This Captain Thwaites, then describing how well the British Government provides for its war prisoners, reveals a mentality typical of all others when he says:

"As I left the camp I told myself that to be taken prisoner was not so terrible a thing after all, provided one is taken by the British."

The purpose of this boost for British concentration camps is too cellophanically apparent, but this remark, as it stands, makes one conclude that this Thwaites would throw up his hands and go over to his enemy as a war prisoner at the first opportunity if he knew that his enemy had concentration camps as well provided as the British.

This conclusion is supported by many fresh evidences (too many to enumerate) that we have noted, since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, out of the British, American, Australian and Dutch prisoners now "holidaying" under Nippon's vigilance. What they have on their minds, practically without exception, is the welfare of their family folk—foremost of all, of their wives and sometimes of their parents but never the welfare of their own countries. Because their private affairs dominate their behavior even at the firing front, it is not strange that once the fighting part is hopelessly upset by enemy fire, the very next thing that comes up is how to save their own necks.

(To Be Continued)

REMOVAL ANNOUNCEMENT
NEW ADDRESS:
Mitsubishi 21 Go-kwan, Room No. 519
No. 2, San-chome, Marunouchi,
Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
MELCHERS & CO.
TELEPHONE MARUNOUCHI (23) 3653

WHITE RUSSIANS AID MANCHOU EFFORTS

Cooperating Wholeheartedly to Increase Nation's Fighting Potentiality

Domei

HSINKING, September 5.—Facts concerning the enthusiatic cooperation offered by the White Russians in Manchoukuo in increasing the fighting potentiality of the nation were disclosed yesterday morning by Ka Geleziniakoff who attended the twelfth National Conference of the Manchoukuo Concordia Association, representing Pinkiang Province.

Mr. Gelezniakoff declared in an interview that the White Russians numbering about 70,000 in Manchoukuo are cooperating with the Government as citizens of Manchoukuo in all its policies.

Speaking about the conference, he said that he was deeply impressed with the fervor and sincerity of the various delegates. Stating that he is a member of the Committee of Specialists on Urban Affairs, Mr. Gelezniakoff spoke of the unstinting efforts of the White Russians toward increased production both in the agricultural and manufacturing fields.

With regard to the agricultural efforts of his compatriots, he pointed to the Cossacks in the Sanbo district who had left Harbin to become farmers. As for the manufacturing field, he cited the example of a certain company where 95 per cent of the entire staff is composed of White Russians.

Meanwhile, in an interview on September 2, Major-General Veaslevsky, newly appointed Secretary-General of the White Russian Emigrant Bureau in Harbin who attended the opening ceremony of the twelfth National Conference of the Concordia Association as a special guest on behalf of the 70,000 White Russians in this country, declared that he will make every possible effort to enable all White Russians in this country to fulfil perfectly their duties as subjects of Manchoukuo.

He said that "it was a great honor not only for myself but also for all White Russian residents that he was able to attend the opening ceremony of the twelfth National Conference of the Concordia Association as one of the special guests for the first time on behalf of the White Russian residents."

"I was greatly moved by the earnest attitude of all the representatives in dealing with the various bills for strengthening the fighting potentiality of the nation so as to cope with the problems arising from the war situation which is developing gravely," he said. "Upon my return to Harbin, I will convey the impressions I felt today to the White Russians."

Koiso Invites College Heads

Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso invited the presidents of the seven Imperial Universities and of the Tokyo University of Technology to dinner at his official residence at 6 p.m. on Monday. The university presidents had assembled in Tokyo to attend the Conference of University Presidents sponsored by the Education Ministry. Lieutenant-General Harushige Ninomiya, Education Minister, and the heads of the three main Cabinet bureaus were present at the function.

Concrete Vessels to be Mass-Produced As 150-Ton Ship Is Successfully Built

A 150-ton concrete vessel, built by the Mitsui Wooden Ship Building Company by way of experiment, has recently been launched.

The performance of the ship is so satisfactory that the company will begin within a short time the mass production of 500-ton concrete vessels. These vessels are the great hope of those concerned with the problem of increasing the production of vessels in the country.

The vessel is said to have many advantages over all types of vessels which have hitherto been known. In the first place there is abundance of material needed for building the ship. Magnesite ore, from which magnesia is obtained, is found in North Chosen and Manchoukuo where almost inexhaustible resources are waiting for development. By firing magnesite at 700 degrees (Celsius) the sort of magnesia need for the vessel can be obtained.

Secondly, the amount of steel used in the construction of a concrete vessel is one fourth or one fifth that required in building a steel vessel. Inquiries are proceeding to find ways of dispensing altogether with the steel used in the construction of concrete vessels.

Thirdly, the process of constructing the vessel is extremely simple, and no specially trained workmen are needed. The construction of the trial concrete ship was the work of civilians in the service of the State through labor. Fourthly, it takes much less time to construct a concrete ship than to build an ordinary steel vessel. There is no vexed problem of the transport of materials or of finding places for them such as presents itself in the case of the construction of a wooden vessel.

ANDO SUCCEEDS OBATA

Joins Rule Aid Political Body as Secretary-General

Kyoshiro Ando, former Governor of Kyoto Prefecture, has been appointed Secretary-General of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, following the resignation of Tadayoshi Obata, by General Kuniaki Koiso and Taketora Ogata, President and Vice-President respectively of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Mr. Ando is 52 years old. He has filled such posts as the head of the Public Works Bureau of the Home Ministry and the head of the Police Bureau. Appointed Governor of Kyoto in January of 1941, Mr. Ando resigned from that post in July 1943.

HAZAMA TAKES NEW POST

Heads Board of Directors of Japan Publications Association

Shigeru Hazama, former Home Vice-Minister, was officially appointed on Monday as the President and concurrently Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Japan Publications Association, succeeding Tatsuo Hisatomi.

Mr. Hazama was graduated from Tokyo Imperial University in 1919. He was Home Vice-Minister, Director of the Organization Department of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and was the President of the Japan Propaganda Society until he was named to the new post.

Okayama Mayor Named

Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Takeuchi has been appointed Mayor of Okayama City by the Home Ministry, in accordance with the recommendation submitted by the City Assembly to succeed Tomojiro Kunitomi, it was announced by the Home Ministry on Monday.

Tokugawa Given Post

Prince Kuniyuki Tokugawa has been named Chairman of the Whole House Committee of the House of Peers and Viscount Takamasa Hachijo as Chairman and Baron Shozo Yabuki as Vice-Chairman of the House Budget Committee.

Y.S.B. Opens Hsuchow Branch

The Yokohama Specie Bank opened a branch at Hsuchow, Hwaihai Province, China, on August 15. It was also announced that the Bank's Paris branch was temporarily closed on August 12.

Buying Up Platinum

In view of the necessity of platinum for arms production, a large-scale purchase of all platinum articles which are owned by the people and traders was launched throughout Japan Proper from September 1 and will continue till November 14, it was announced by the Munitions Ministry on Monday.

Cable Briefs

INTERNEES' HUNGER STRIKE

In protest against the ill-treatment accorded them, 26 internees, including Fritz Kuhn, former German-American band leader, of an internment camp in New Mexico have gone on a hunger strike.

MINE STRIKES SPREAD

Mine strikes, like forest fires, are breaking out spontaneously all over the United States. New unauthorized strikes broke out in Central Pennsylvania last week. Pickets on patrol closed four additional mines, thereby raising the number closed to 17. Union officials and the War Labor Board are now engaged in a heated controversy, the former questioning the "competence" of the latter in ordering the mines to resume work.

AMATEUR EXPLORERS FAIL

The spirit of adventure which drove 12 inhabitants of a lone Pacific isle on an exploring expedition almost resulted in tragedy. A Chilean ship found them, exhausted, after they had tried to reach the Chilean coast in a primitive boat, it is reported from Santiago.

SOME WORK, SOME STRIKE

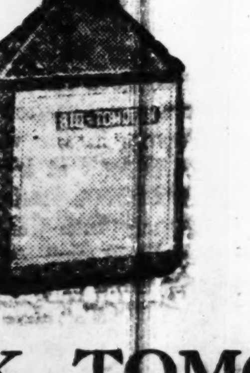
"Men may come and men may go but I go on forever" might truthfully be applied to the U.S. strike situation. While 1,200 workers walked out of the Briggs Manufacturing Company's plant, holding up the production of two aircraft sub-assemblies, 3,400 men returned to Ford's Highland Park Works. The bone of contention is the wage scale which the War Labor Board refuses to adjust.

RAIL TRUST IN TROUBLE

Democracy is being carried a bit too far when private companies and individuals try to impede the growth of a nation in order to benefit themselves. So, apparently, the U.S. Department of Justice must have thought when it filed an anti-trust suit recently in Lincoln, Nebraska, against the Association of American Railroads; the Western Association of Railway Executives; J. P. Morgan & Company; Kuhn, Loeb & Company; and 47 private railroads. Named among the defendants are also officers and directors of the Association of American Railroads, top executives of the 47 railroads and 31 other bigwigs. The defendants are accused of having tried to maintain non-competitive rates and prevent and retard improvements in the services and facilities of railroads in the western States, according to an announcement by Attorney-General Francis Biddle made through his Washington office.

"Time Is Destined to Come When Japan Displays Her Real Might"

BIO-TOMOSAN



Specific Anti-Acid and Absorbent
PREPARATION WITH LACTOBACILLI and DIGESTIVE BACTERIA
PATENTED

K. TOMODA & CO.
Honcho Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo

OUR MEN DEFENDING RABAUL GALLANTLY

Continue Stubborn Fighting Against Numerically Superior Foe Air Force

The enemy's aerial attack against Rabaul, important strategic base in the South Pacific, is still being intensely and persistently continued and Japanese officers and men, who are in charge of defending the island, are stubbornly fighting the numerically superior enemy air and sea forces, says Domei.

During the 10 months since last October when a large enemy air formation attacked Rabaul, prior to his landing on Torokina promontory of Bougainville Island, up to this July, a total of 23,493 enemy planes came to attack the Japanese position. This huge figure, which means a monthly average of 2,349 planes, vividly indicates the intensity and stubbornness with which the enemy has raided Rabaul, comments the news agency.

Considering the enemy air-raids by the month, it will be found that last April tops the list with a total of 4,623 planes, followed by 3,804 planes in February, 3,250 planes in March, 2,230 planes in June and 2,114 planes in July in the order mentioned. It is indeed unparalleled in the world's war history that such large-scale and long-period air-raids have been and are being continued day and night. However, it is noteworthy that the Japanese Air and Land Units, fighting bravely, inflicted great losses on the enemy by shooting down 2,090 planes and damaging 344 planes.

At first, the U.S. air force came to attack the Rabaul air base with the chief aim of bombing the warships and steamers. But since this spring, the enemy commenced blind and indiscriminate bombing attacks upon the residential quarters and the city. Moreover, the American planes often subjected Japanese hospitals in Rabaul to machine-gunning. The enemy, availing himself of his numerical air superiority, has interrupted the transport of foodstuffs and ammunition to the Japanese troops. However, despite the increasing pressure and various disadvantages, the Japanese officers and men are bravely defending Rabaul. In fact, even after the Japanese Air Units moved away from this aerial theater of war along with the developments of the war situation in the Central Pacific, all the Japanese Army and Navy men, in firm unity and with burning fighting spirit, have carried on and are continuing stubborn fighting, concludes Domei.

Dr. Amano & Dr. Amano
MEDICAL ARTS CLINIC
No. 12, Sharyudo-cho, Azabu, Tokyo
Tel. 48-5182
K. W. Amano, M.D., D.Sc.
F. Y. Amano, A.B., M.D.
Karuizawa Office
No. 2197 (Roppontsuji)
Hours: 9 to 12 a.m.

WORLD'S FINEST
MIKIMOTO CULTIVATED PEARLS
One bridal gift that will always be in fashion, always in good taste.
K. MIKIMOTO
TOKYO — GINZA ST
Imperial Hotel Arcade
KOBE—Motomachi St.

Classified Ads

Advertisements, or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurosawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata [illegible].

Piano for Hire

PAANOS, imported or domestic, rented at moderate charge. Can be inspected at or for particulars apply Otsuka Piano Shokai, No. 2, Hon-cho 1-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

For Rent or Sale

A HOUSE: seven rooms with telephone and cellar. Location near Higashi-Kitazawa Station, Odawara Express Railway Line. Telephone Yotsuya 5476.

For Sale

EXCELLENT modern foreign style house, near Roppongi, Azabu-ku, good surroundings, with 2 large and 15 small rooms. Suitable for office or flat. House 125 tsubo, land 80 tsubo. May let. Apply Box 196, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

IMPORTED and local asthma medicine. Apply Box 204, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture, new or used wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-[illegible].

Instruction

ENGLISH lessons and conversation by English lady of German nationality to ladies and gentlemen of any nationality. Apply Box 206, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi. Bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) [illegible], [illegible], 3653.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.), Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-[illegible].

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call on appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Makimura Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku, Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. [illegible], M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-4 p.m. 3 minutes from the Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. Ginza 57-[illegible].

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-5 p.m. except Sundays. 1 Ginza-nishi 3-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza 57-0315.

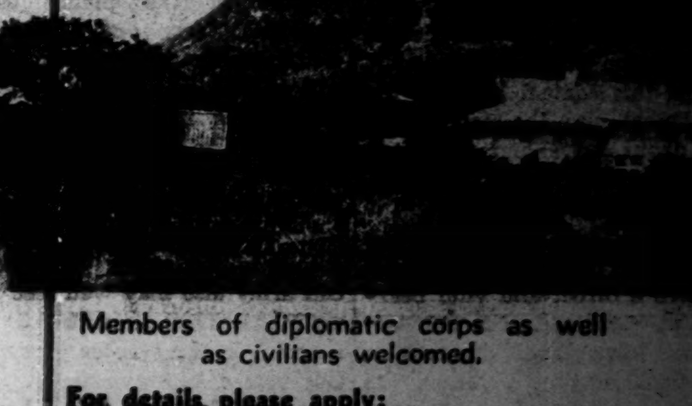
General

TYPEWRITERS

INABA Typewriter Office, 7 Gofukubashi 3-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. 24-1951. Foreign and Japanese typewriters, new and used. Accessories. For sale at reasonable prices. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in foreign and Japanese languages.

WANTED TO BUY
BOOKS and MAGAZINES,
write or phone to:
B. S. SIDLINE
44, Shimoyamate-dori, 2-chome (Tor road) Kobe. Tel. Fukiai 4701

KARUIZAWA KOGEN HOTEL
(Formerly New Grand Lodge)
With Many Comfortably Furnished Lodges



Members of diplomatic corps as well as civilians welcomed.
For details please apply:
M. OHKOCHI,
care Karuizawa Kogen Hotel
TELEPHONE: KARUIZAWA 213

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer..........................SHOICHI KAWAMURA

Nippon Times

Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 853.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 80848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg. Tel. Kita 1770.
KOBE: ... Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 6, 1944

The Present Diet Session

With the 85th Extraordinary Session of the Imperial Diet, the first Diet session since the formation of the Koiso-Yonai Cabinet, scheduled to start today for a five-day sitting, it may be recalled that the Cabinet came into being with a threefold mission. That mission was to renovate the national mind, to bring about greater harmony, and to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion. It will also be recalled that in statements issued by War Minister Sugiyama and Navy Minister Yonai on July 28, these two key ministers stressed the points upon which they believed the Government should immediately focus its attention and take measures to carry into practice. These points were the solid maintenance of the faith in victory; the successful prosecution of the war; the further elevation of morale; the increasing of material fighting power, particularly air power; the projection of political power into the masses; and a powerful but simplified conduct of administration.

Since that time the Koiso Cabinet has concentrated its efforts toward the establishing of measures for the realization of these points. It has established the Supreme Council for the Direction of War, the purpose of which is to coordinate the fighting and administrative branches of the nation for a more vigorous conduct of the war effort. It has adjusted and established planning organs and decided upon an intensification of industrial mobilization in order to bring about an epochal increase in air power. Furthermore, with the aim of holding solid the food front with a further expansion in foodstuff production and of perfecting the structure for putting into effect its various policies, a large-scale gubernatorial shakeup was effected on August 1, and a governors' conference convened on August 23.

In addition to taking these major measures, the Government has taken other steps, such as carrying out a change of personnel among the high officials of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association. In that change Admiral Seizo Kobayashi was appointed President and Taketora Ogata, Minister without Portfolio and President of the Board of Information, Vice-President of the Association. The Government has also revived the system of parliamentary vice-ministers and councillors, replacing the ministry committee system. This last step, it will be remembered, was announced on September 1. These measures have been effected with the view to establishing greater collaboration between the Government and the people.

The 85th Extraordinary Session of the Imperial Diet will open upon the groundwork formed by these measures. During the coming session the Koiso Cabinet is expected to show most clearly its determination to deal successfully with the situation and to reveal the method with which it will conduct its policies to deal with the decisive fighting to come. Through the deliberations on the Diet floor the Government will also listen to the frank voice of the people regarding the problems of today. Through this contact between the Government and the people will come about ways and means to deal successfully with the tense, decisive stage of the war.

Although the coming session will be brief, all matters discussed will have a direct and vital bearing on the prosecution of the war; they will have direct influence on the national destiny. Thus will the attention not only of every Japanese and of all the peoples of East Asia but the attention of the whole world as well be focussed upon the session. Certainly through the coming discussions will be brought forth formulas for final victory and practical methods for their effective application.

War Prisoners' Insurance

War prisoners' insurance paying as much as $10,000 is going to be easy money to a lot of American soldiers. It is reported that the war prisoners' insurance plan sponsored by the American Government, with benefits up to that amount, is to encourage the American armed forces. Encourage them to what, one wonders. The only encouragement it would seem to offer would be to encourage them to surrender and cash in on their policies.

American soldiers have not given such great proof of any reluctance to be taken prisoner that the American army would seem able to afford the risk of losing more men through voluntary surrender by adding the allurements of a $10,000 insurance payment on top of the attractions of safety for the duration in a comfortable war prisoners' camp.

Resolution to fight to the last and die by his own hands if necessary before submitting to the ignominy of capture by the enemy is all the insurance against being made a war prisoner any Japanese soldier needs.

If being taken a prisoner of war were to Americans so shameful and unthinkable as it is to the Japanese, each American soldier would, like his Japanese opponent, hold in his own hands complete insurance against capture. No one moreover would dare insult him by suggesting he might be a prospective prisoner of war, and offering him an opportunity to cash in on surrender.

Americans, however, feel no shame in surrendering to save their lives when faced with defeat in battle, as Japan's crowded war prisoners' camps testify. The cause for which Americans are fighting is, moreover, not such as to inspire them to fight to the very last, particularly when they are well aware of the kind and merciful treatment extended to captured enemy soldiers in Japan's war prisoners' camps.

Can it be wise for the American Government to approve a plan whereby $10,000 is offered as additional inducement to make capture still more welcome to American soldiers?

There are many Americans who deliberately burn down their houses to collect fire insurance after payment of a few initial premium. Indeed this is one of the most profitable rackets that flourishes in the United States. Violent removal of life insurance policy holders by impatient beneficiaries is also by no means uncommon in get-rich-quick America.

War prisoners' insurance, however, to collect which involves no crime of arson or of murder, but saves the skin of the asssured and removes him from the bloody hazards of war simultaneously with the right to cash in on the policy must look like a very good thing to the American soldier.

Roosevelt has expressed considerable vocal concern for the lives of American troops, making this his excuse for the wholesale murder of civilians in Europe and the barbarous destruction of religious and cultural edifices. But this latest measure which places a financial premium on surrender will doubtless prove more effective in saving American soldiers' lives than any of his previous efforts in that direction. Short of recalling American troops from all theaters of war, probably no better means for protecting American soldiers' lives could have been designed.

Roosevelt's concern for his men's personal safety, however, does not extend so far as to invite them to find safety in desertion. What then motivates the move?

The November elections and Roosevelt's determination to get the soldier's vote at all costs doubtless explain Government support of the plan. Undue optimism born of Roosevelt's electioneering propaganda that the end of the war is in sight may govern the insurance companies' gamble. The hard part of the war, however, is yet to be fought, and the insurance companies stand to take enormous losses on war prisoners' insurance. The American army also may well lose more men than it can afford at a critical moment in the war as a result of this vote-catching measure.

It is in fact just this difference between the American and the Japanese soldier's attitude to death and war imprisonment, the difference in courage in the last five minutes that makes Japan's victory certain in this war.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN TSINGTAO REVIVED

Progress Made Despite Handicap of War Conditions

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

The textile industry in Tsingtao began its activities in 1916, when the Naigai Cotton Company built its plant there. Then other firms followed suit: the Dai Nippon Spinning Company in 1919; the Nagasaki Spinning Company in 1920; the Fuji Gas Spinning Company in 1921; the Kanegafuchi and Nisshin Spinning Companies in 1923. In 1935 there appeared the Shanghai Spinning and Toyoda Companies, while in 1936 the Doko Textile Company was also founded.

Since the establishment of the first plant operated by the Japanese 28 years ago, nine were built in the northern suburb of Tsingtao, all of them of considerable size.

Following the return of Tsingtao to China by Japan in 1922, the textile industry suffered a great retrogression, particulary since 1928 when intensive anti-Japanese movements were encountered throughout the country. However, from 1931, the industry gained new life, and was able to grasp the opportunity to prosper.

Looking back over the period of development of the textile manufacture in Tsingtao during the last two decades, one is struck by the remarkable progress it has made considering its short history.

The reason for this progress is largely due to the following conditions: the climatic condition of Tsingtao is most suitable for the industry; the labor supply is plentiful; the area is most favorably situated in respect to fuel and raw material supplies; it is situated in propinquity to the world's best market and to places of large consumption; transportation is most convenient; and last but not least is the fact that peace and order were best maintained in Tsingtao.

In December, 1937 the total equipment of all the spinning factories was 614,204 spindles, 53,016 spindles for twisting yarn. There were 11,544 sets of weaving machines in active production, with 5,776 sets in the process of installation. Also, being installed were 44,360 spindles for twisting yarn and 281,456 spindles.

However, the China Affair broke out in July, 1937, and before the end of the year the Japanese-operated plants with the abovementioned great productive capacity were all destroyed by the order of Mayor Shen Hung-lieh of Tsingtao City. The destruction was so thorough that the entire facilities were turned into valueless debris, and the total loss was estimated at ¥120,000,000. This enormous sum represents the largest damage item of Japanese property in China since the outbreak of the Affair.

With the capture of Tsingtao by the Imperial Forces in January, 1938, peace and order was once again restored, and the industry resumed its operations. However, although the Japanese firms commenced their efforts with the goal of bringing back the spinning plants to the pre-Affair capacity, they found it extremely difficult to do so due to the abnormal conditions created by the Affair, despite the active aid extended by the Japanese home government.

Beginning with the operation of the Kurajiki cotton mill in May, 1938, all the Japanese firms continued their restoration efforts under the great handicap of the Affair, and by April, 1939 all the plants started their operation.

Fruits of Wisdom

Everyone complains of the badness of his memory, but nobody of his judgment.—Rochefoucauld.

* * *

We cannot be just unless we are kind-hearted.—Vauvenargues.

* * *

What we know here is very little, but what we are ignorant of is immense.—Laplace.

* * *

One part of knowledge consists in being ignorant of such things as are not worthy to be known.—Crates.

* * *

The fruit derived from labor is the sweetest of all pleasures.—Vauvenargues.

* * *

Labor rids us of three great evils—Irksomeness, vice and poverty.—Voltaire.

* * *

The most utterly lost of all days, is that in which you have not once laughed.—Chamfort

* * *

Learning is a dangerous weapon, and apt to wound its master if it be wielded by a feeble hand, or by one not well acquainted with its use.—Montaigne.

* * *

In infants, levity is a prettiness; in men, a shameful defect; in old age, a monstrous folly.—Rochefoucauld.

* * *

All that one gains by falsehood is, not to be believed when he speaks the truth.—Aristotle.

* * *

Who would venture upon the journey of life, if compelled to begin it at the end?—Mad. de Maintenon

Chiang Kai-shek on the Destiny of China

By JAPONICUS

With a feeling of awe, we are at times compelled to admit that predictions come true with an amazing accuracy. A notable example was given by H. G. Wells in 1933 when he, through his remarkable prescience, predicted in his book, "The Shape of Things to Come," that war would break out between Japan and China about 1935, that it would spread to Europe in 1940, and that the end of the devastating struggle would find the whole world flabbergasted and spent. Whether or no he will be right again in his speculation that the vast, prolonged upheaval might end in a draw because of sheer exhaustion of all participating nations is yet to be seen. But one thing seems clear at this date: Sino-Japanese relations after the war will call for patience and wisdom on the part of the leaders of the two countries. Many difficulties to be removed if the two leading nations of Asia are to be united as good, helpful companions are depicted with a striking vividness all through the pages of General Chiang Kai-shek's recent book, "The Destiny of China". It is, in a way, a great book, setting forth China's past grievances and present troubles and many a plan for the future.

Let it be stated at the outset that this article is written not in a spirit of criticism but essentially with an eye to exploring through its pages for an inspiration on which to reconstruct a more stable Sino-Japanese amity, believing that attempts to find a hole here and a run there in the author's garments of reasoning would serve little useful purpose. We all know the enormity of the task too well to toy with a temptation to lampoon. If inconsistencies in the book are bared on and off, it will be done in the same spirit.

Calling a spade a spade, Edward H. Carr in his "Conditions of Peace" holds that propaganda is largely responsible for the state of mind the British and Americans are now in in regard to the Germans. He says:

> The thesis of the inherent and irremediable wickedness of the German people, though often supported by an apparatus of somewhat dubious scholarship, is not really a reasoned case. It is the product of an emotional reaction, familiar in all periods of history, which has led men to brand their enemies as moral reprobates. In other words, it is propaganda for a certain policy.

The statement reminds us of that unaccountable criticism of the great people of Germany which persisted during and a few years following the last world war. The diatribe against them then was couched in precisely the same invectives as it is today. The allies alone were made out to be the possessors of "visions of right and justice and human kindness" while the Germans were blamed for their "predatory propensities" even by such pious liberals in America like Henry Van Dyke. To anyone in his senses the fallacy of the Anglo-American pretences, which are sheer nonsense, should be obvious. With the return of sanity to mankind in general and to Americans in particular since 1918, the latter's claim to superiority over the Germans in disposition and culture began to fade away. What happened not long after the Peace of Versailles shows how swift and sweeping was the turn of the tide of public opinion in America in favor of the people whom they had so vociferously denounced only a few years before.

Lord D'Abernon, British Ambassador to Germany in 1920—26, wrote in his Diary under the date of July 27, 1922: "American business men here (in Berlin) are pro-German, going so far as to doubt Germany's responsibility for the war." The Ambassador's diagnosis was soon followed by America's reckless lending to Germany to the chorus of "You can't lose your money by investing it out there."

These reminiscences of the last post-war period may appear irrelevant. However, the moral of the historic instance of human folly may profitably be brought home to the Chinese as well as the Japanese. And if General Chiang Kai-shek is found devoting so many pages to the alleged iniquities of Japan since the Sino-Japanese War of 1894, his charges may be regarded rather as a passing phase of war psychology than as an opinion of any permanence. As a matter of fact, what else can one expect from the pen of the man at the helm of the much embattled and battling government of Chungking?

The book under review dwells at length on the unequal treaties with foreign Powers which have for the past hundred years imposed on China, stringent restrictions on her political, economic and civic life by creating among others, concessions and settlements, extra-territoriality, spheres of influence, and control of the administration of her customs, railways, postal service, and salt and other industries. Foreign aggression, according to Chiang Kai-shek, has progressed through three stages. The initial stage started with the Opium War and continued until the Sino-Japanese War of 1894 with the second stage following China's defeat by Japan down to the Boxer Rebellion. The signing of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance in 1902 heralded the dawn of the third and last stage of foreign encroachments on China's independence and integrity. The deplorable march of events was, the author states, called to a halt by Young China under the Kuomintang regime. In all frankness, we admired the unswerving faith with which Sun Yat-sen and his lieutenants carried on the bitter and continuous war on foreign-imposed inequality. Chiang Kai-shek was in the meanwhile busy fighting warlords at home and it was only in 1927 that he showed up on the international scene. Be that as it may one would do well to read the chapters on the unequal treaties and the struggle of the Kuomintang leaders, past and present, who staked their all on the ultimate liquidation of foreign interferences in matters which, in the nature of things, should have been concerns of China alone. One drawback in the tabulation of the sins of foreign "imperialists" is that the author conveniently forgets to pin down Great Britain and the United States by name on their wrong-doing which, quite ironically, tops the long list he gives of unequal treaties his country had to sign. It is Japan, not the real culprits, who is so vehemently rapped by the author. The transparent trick has a touch of the burlesque.

That unequal treaties have done a lot of harm to China cannot be denied. In the fact of her gradual decay under the stultifying effect of serious limitations they placed on her activities as a nation, such legalistic view so often aired that those treaties were agreed to by the Chinese themselves who had every right to reject them if they so desired sounds hypocritical. Quite recently, a competition seems to have begun among foreign Powers in jettisoning one and all the privileges they have enjoyed in China. They no longer rely on their familiar logic. They seem to have awakened at last to the obvious wisdom of saying good-bye to their special rights and privileges in China. It is in itself good statesmanship, and the race should, in our opinion, be encouraged by all means.

By and large, there could be no objection to the Chiang Kai-shekian stand that all unequal treaties and agreements are bad for China and must be cancelled. However, when the Chungking Generalissimo goes on to assert that by signing the Joint Anti-Axis Declaration at Washington in 1942 China has become one of the four greatest Powers in the world, one is obliged to rub one's eyes and take a second look at him.

Certain Chinese leaders who have observed Chiang Kai-shek at close range say that the Generalissimo happens to be the astutest person they have ever seen. They are sure that of all men on earth he cannot be blind or stay blind for long to the threat of the imperialism of America and Britain, the present partners of Chungking. No matter what he really thinks of Japan, she will be harmless there, they add. She has never been rich enough to lend them such substantial amounts of money as the United States is doing under the lend-lease plan these days. Even if she has money to lend, she would be innocuous as compared with the United States who, after the last great war, insisted on collecting the "last red cent" of her loans. America may act likewise toward China after the present war who knows.

Chiang Kai-shek touches briefly on the harm a wealthy nation can do to a poorer one. Quoting Dr. Sun Yat-sen, he sounds a warning that economic imperialism is more to be guarded against than armed aggression as the former does its pestiferous work under cover. He does not labor the point for obvious reasons but the remarks can be taken for an index to his preparedness to combat the menace.

The problem of culture claims equal space with things political in the best-seller in China—the book is said to have gone through some two hundred editions since its publication. The emphasis on Chinese culture perhaps originates from the kind of man the author is. Unlike some of the Chungking notables, the Generalissimo is a thoroughbred Chinese. Not only is he well versed in Chinese classics, he is justly alive to the innate greatness of the culture of his race. No wonder that his dissertation on the subject has the ring of utmost sincerity. It is on those pages that one gets a true picture of Chiang Kai-shek, the man, stripped of all political outfit. It is there that he comes out into the open to denounce the Western influence which has sapped the very foundation of Chinese civilization. He ascribes corruption among his people to their apish imitation of the Western ways of life and thought in deplorable disregard of the unsurpassed cultural heritage of their own country. The startling vehemence and earnestness with which he assails worshippers of Western institutions and culture reminds one of a memorial addressed to the Peking Court in 1880 by Chin Lan-pin, then Chinese Minister at Washington, who gave vent to his indignation at the American-educated Chinese youths in the following words:

"Your Minister has reason to blame these young men for their disrespectful behavior when brought before their elders, their lamentable lack of patriotism, their forgetting their mother tongue and other sins of commission and omission."

It may be added that as a result of Minister Chin's protest, all Chinese students in the educational centers in America and Europe were called back to the Celestial Empire on pain of punishment!

No wonder then, that the British and Americans are displeased with this display of Chiang Kai-shek's classicism and dub him a fascist, the best word they can find to characterize a man proud of his native cultural traditions. It may or may not be due to this, that they are now endeavoring to collaborate with Yenan Communist regime labelling the latter as "democratic"!

After a perusal of this most recent work by Chiang Kai-shek, we cannot help feeling that here is a man who against his conviction has been forced by a chain of circumstances to oppose the enterprise of liberating East Asia. His sagacity and astuteness foretell him that the victory of America and Britain over Japan, the vanguard of Asiatic emancipation, spells by no means a boon to China but rather clears the way to Anglo-American economic and political domination of Asia. His foresight warns him that the judgment of world history might finally condemn him as a traitor to the cause of Asiatic freedom. He cannot, however, extricate himself from the toils of his own destiny. It is certainly a personal and a historic tragedy.

Despite a few aberrations mainly due to war-psychology, the contents of the "Destiny of China" tend to brighten the hopes of those who are striving for Sino-Japanese understanding. Here we find an ardent and earnest desire for Chinese independence and sovereignty. Here we find a just and legitimate pride for China's cultural traditions, upon the foundations of which he envisages the emergence of a new and resuscitated China. Here we find a sincere concern for the security of Asia, which he regards as a sine qua non for world peace. And is not the world peace itself conceived in the good old Chinese—may we say Oriental fashion? As long as these views of the Chungking Generalissimo are shared or accepted by the Chinese nation generally and Japan continues to pursue her new China Policy, there seems no reason why the two nations cannot get along well with each other. Moreover the book is free from any taint of racial prejudice, and if the "shocking discovery" recently made by Pearl Buck that the Chinese people generally have no rankling hatred toward the Japanese is true, the path to the harmony between the two nations is not, after all, so rugged as it looks.

THE STORY-TELLERS OF CHINA

Highly Favored by Masses as Inexpensive Recreation

(From The Times Week, Shanghai)

The pages of history reveal to us the prominent place which the story-tellers have occupied in the lives of men. Literature began as poetry; the earliest poets recited their stories in verse form. As far back as eight or nine centuries before the Christian era, a blind bard went about among the Greek cities of Asia Minor reciting ballads and versified legends. He is known to posterity as Homer. His name has survived down through the years because he is a superb story-teller. In France, the jogler, the provencal troubadour, and the trouvere were popular figures in their day by virtue of their skill in song, in the recitation of ballads and romances, in narration, and in story-telling. The upper classes patronized them and gave them shelter; the common people flocked to them to listen to their tales of war, of chivalry, and of fairyland.

With the passing away of these popular figures, the life of the story-teller soon flickered away, and in their place came the story-writers. But this broken thread in the West has been picked up, somehow, and prolonged in the East. The departed spirits of the troubadour, the trouvere, and the jogler seem to have found reincarnation in the story-tellers of China.

In China, with a high percentage of illiteracy and with rather restricted means for more expensive recreations, the story-teller has naturally found high favor with the masses. Every little hearsay was first gossiped and related far and wide. Folklores and legends soon sprang up in every nook and cranny of the land and permeated all walks of life. In time, a class of professional story-tellers emerged to cater to the demands of the populace.

In North China, professional story-telling falls under two principal categories. On the one hand, there is the "King Yung Ta Ku," which literally means "Metropolitan-toned Big Drum" and uses mandarin as the vehicle of conveyance. On the other, there is the "Li Hua Ta Ku," or the "Pear-petalled Big Drum," which uses the dialects of Shantung as the medium of communication.

The themes and general layout for both classes are essentially alike. The stories are scattered bits of popular old tales in verse form, sung solo or alternately by two or more persons to the accompaniment of Chinese fiddles and castanets or tambourines. The fact that they are rambling and disconnected pieces makes them, to most people, a thing rather for musical effects than for the narratives themselves.

In Canton, in Hankow, in Hangchow, in Changsha, or in any of the interior places, the story-teller finds fertile ground to ply his trade. But it is in Soochow and Shanghai, as in no other place that the art and technique of story-telling developed to a high degree of finesse. In Shanghai, story-telling goes also under two classes: (1) the "Ta Shu" or "Grand Stories" and (2) the "Hsiao Shu" or "Little Stories." The former deals with historical events, acts of chivalry, and deeds of preternatural and supernatural forces. The latter concerns mainly with the everyday life of an individual or of a family and purports to delineate the tender threads of human scenes and the soft spots of human souls. With the former, the story is simply recited, with appropriate comments interposed every now and then in the course of the narration; with the latter, songs and poems, accompanied by stringed instruments, are interspersed here and there. In both, the story-teller makes vivid characterizations and impersonations. The story is continued day after day, and in some cases it takes well over a year to go the way from prologue to epilogue.

Truly, professional story-telling has cut a deep niche in the daily lives of the Chinese. Any visitor to China who is unacquainted with it hardly knows Chinese life. Yes, it has caused some waste of money and time. But as a pastime, well within the means of the average person to beguile his leisure hours, and as a means to keep under rein the superfluous energies of the people, it has certainly served a worthy purpose and should henceforth be properly guided and encouraged.

THE THAI RACE

Word 'Siam' Was Never Popular In Spoken Language

By WICHIT WICHIT-WATHAKAN
Thai Ambassador to Japan

Since the 24th of June was proclaimed as the "Thai National Day" five years ago, the Thai Government, with the view to rendering the day sacred and memorable, has tried, so far as has been possible, to effect the most important innovations in her national affairs on the anniversary of that day.

Among other things, the names of "Siam" and "Siamese" were changed to "Thai" on June 24, 1939. It was, however, not really a change. The word "Siam" was used only in official documents and in the written language. The people from ancient times have always called themselves "Thai" and their country "Muang Thai" which literally means "Thai Country" or "Thai Land."

As to the official name, we had the same custom as in Japan during the Yamato period, when the name of the capital was used as the name of the country. The name of our country had therefore been consecutively Sukhothai, Ayuthia, and Ratanakosin according to the name of the capital at different periods of her history. But the word "Siam" has been used by foreigners for a long time.

This word was the old name of the town of Sukhothai which was the capital of the Thai Kingdom in the thirteenth century. It was only in the fourth reign of the present dynasty, about 80 years ago, when the Thai Government began to conclude treaties of friendship with Western Powers, that His Majesty King Mongkut decided to adopt the word "Siam" as the official name of the country in order to facilitate the wording of the treaties which were written in two languages. The Thai pronunciation was "Sayam." However, during its less than a century's existence, the word "Siam" or "Sayam" was never popular. The people always called it "Muang Thai." The word "Siam" or "Sayam" was used only in official documents and in the written language. To use such a word in the spoken language has always been regarded as "precieuses ridicules."

Together with the adoption of the word "Siam" or "Sayam" as the official name of the country, the word "Chao Sayam" was coined to correspond to the foreign word "Siamese." But this was even less popular. Its use can be found only in law and official documents but not in spoken, nor even in the current written language. It can be therefore said that to replace the word "Siam, Sayam" or "Siamese" by the word "Thai" is not something radically new. It is only an adoption of the old and popular usage as the official one.

From Time Immemorial

The word "Thai" has been the name of our race from time immemorial and is well known among scholars. Countless books and articles have been written on the subject.

Monsieur Etienne Aymonier, Director of the French "Ecole Colonial" wrote in 1901 as follows:

"The great ethnical family of the Thai, the name meaning, wrongly or rightly 'the Free, Freeman,' contains numerous branches which are very closely related, chiefly from the linguistic point of view. The principal branches of this family are the Shan, the Lao, the Lu, the Phuthai, and the Siamese. Long before our era this family swarmed into the highlands of Yunnan or eastern Tibet, and following the slope of the waterpaths, occupied several valleys of southern China. They also settled in the plains of Indo-China. These people only left the narrow coast and deltas to the others whom we now know by the names of Annamite, Cham, Cambodian, Malay, Peguan, and Burmese."

Sir James George Scott wrote in 1910 that "The original home of the Thai Race was southwestern China, or rather that was the region where they attained a marked development as a race. It is probable that their first settlement in Burma proper was in the Shweli valley, and that from this center they radiated at a comparatively recent date northwest and southwest through upper Burma into Assam. The Thai race boasts of its representatives across the whole breadth of Indo-China, from the Brahmaputra as far as the gulfs of Siam and Tongking; that it numbers among its members not only the Shan proper, the Laos, and the Siamese, but also the Muoung of French Indo-China, the Haka of South China, and the Li, the inhabitants of the interior of the island of Hainan. They are found in considerable numbers in the districts of Amhurst, Tavoy, and Mergui in the Tenasserim Division."

The above quotations are intended only to show that the word "Thai" is the well-known name of an old and wide-spread race which exists in cosiderable numbers at the present day. With the help of Japan the Thai family has already been able to regroup its members two-fold in the short period of three years. For this the Thai people will always feel grateful to Japan.